

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1919

16  
Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 258

## FEATY OPPONENTS DISTURBED OVER NEWS FROM WEST

Success of President  
Wilson in California Makes  
Leaders Wary—Senate May  
Not Vote Until Tour Ends

In The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
The first real reaction from the  
Senate's tour of the country in be-  
fore unqualified ratification of the  
Treaty of peace and the League of  
Nations made itself felt in the  
Senate yesterday, when  
public leaders, contrary to a  
general understanding, wired Hiram  
Johnson (R.), Senator from Calif-  
ornia, to continue his trip to the  
coast to combat the President's  
speeches indicating that the Pres-  
ident had made a strong impression in  
the citadel of the California Sen-  
ate. The President's speech was re-  
ceived in the opposition with some signs of apprehension,  
the leaders contended that the  
President was in his position and his high  
and not an indication that senti-  
ment on the coast was turning in  
of his program.

They Are Becoming Exhausted,  
Says General Hermonius,  
Now in Washington to Assist  
in Getting Supplies for Russia

In The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
Gen. Edward C. Hermonius, who  
was chief of the Russian supply com-  
mission in London from the beginning  
of the war until the overthrow of  
Kerensky, arrived in Washington yester-  
day. Recently, in Paris, at the con-  
ference of Russian leaders, General  
Hermonius was appointed chief of  
supplies for all Russian governments  
fighting the Bolsheviks. He came to  
Washington to assist the Russian Ambas-  
sador in the solution of questions  
relating to military supplies and eco-  
nomic needs.

General Hermonius declared that  
the general situation revealed that the  
Bolsheviks were becoming exhausted,  
and he expressed his conviction that an  
advance against Petrograd would  
be the most important military move  
that might now be made, as Petrograd,  
he said, was a center of Bolshevik  
activities.

General Hermonius asserted that  
the retreat of the Siberian armies was  
due entirely to a lack of supplies, but  
that the retirement had reached its  
farthest point near the line of the  
Ishim River and that now the Omsk  
Government was preparing a new off-  
ensive. The position of General  
Denikin's forces is the strongest of all  
anti-Bolshevik organizations in  
Russia, he said. General Denikin is  
in possession of Odessa and Kiev, and  
occupies the most favorable vantage  
point for an advance upon Moscow.

General Kamontov's Activities  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINKI, Finland (Friday)—  
The Petrograd *Pravda* publishes a  
Moscow proclamation saying General  
Kamontov, who succeeded in taking  
Tambow, is trying to create disorder  
behind the Bolshevik army by the  
destruction of bridges and the anni-  
hilation of the small Bolshevik forces.  
The Soviet Government, therefore,  
urges the greatest caution and the  
taking of all measures to prevent the  
taking of Moscow.

Neutral Zone May Be Established  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—  
The conference on Sunday and  
Monday between the Estonian, Let-  
tish and Lithuanian prime ministers  
and the Finnish Minister of State con-  
sidered the peace proposals of the  
Soviet Government and the general sit-  
uation, including the establishment of  
a neutral zone between the border  
states and Russia and other measures  
which might prevent the Bolshevik  
movement spreading to the border  
states. The official report states that  
a definite line will be taken when the  
representatives have conferred with  
their respective governments.

Poles Cross River Beresina  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—  
A Polish official communiqué states  
that the Poles crossed the River Ber-  
esina on Sept. 11.

Southern Slavs Expelling Germans  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—  
A Berlin wireless message claims that  
Radkersburg in Styria which, after the  
Austro-German protestations, was  
taken from Jugo-Slavia and allotted to  
German-Austria, is not being evacu-  
ated by the southern Slavs who are  
concentrating troops, barricading  
bridges and roads and expelling the  
Germans.

HULL DOCKERS VOTE TO RETURN  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—  
The Hull dockers at a mass meeting  
last night resolved to resume work  
this morning, pending negotiations.

Copyright 1919 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

## PLAN OF INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS IN CANADA

National Conference Meeting in  
Ottawa Declares Itself in Favo-  
r of Proportional Representa-  
tion—Pension Inquiry Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The National  
Industrial Conference made great  
strides in the business it transacted  
on Friday, quite a number of resolutions  
being carried unanimously. It  
declared itself in favor of proportional  
representation and requested that the  
Department of Labor should form a  
bureau of information to supply informa-  
tion to all concerned on the subject  
of industrial councils. The commit-  
tee reporting on this matter, while ex-  
pressing a unanimous opinion in favor  
of them being established, added the  
proviso that no special plan should be  
adopted such as was done in England  
with the Whitley councils.

Regarding proportional representa-  
tion, Sir John Willison, who presented  
the report to the conference, said that  
the committee had reached the follow-  
ing recommendation unanimously:

"Believing that there are defects in  
the system of electoral representation  
in Canada, which defects are stated  
by the Royal Commission on Industrial  
Relations to be a contributory  
cause of social and political unrest,  
this conference welcomes the declara-  
tion of the Prime Minister, on behalf  
of the government, that a speakers'  
conference will be called to investi-  
gate the merits of the proportional  
system, and urges that such action be  
taken without delay."

Representation Not Proportional  
One of the speakers pointed out that  
the representation of Labor in the  
House of Commons was not at all in  
proportion to the division of the  
masses. There were 79 lawyers, 47  
other professional men, 72 merchants  
and manufacturers, 32 farmers, and 2  
Labor men. In the House, the Senate,  
and all the legislatures of the country,  
the division was Labor, 6; farmers,  
161; professional and employment in-  
terest, 714.

The committee on pensions unani-  
mously endorsed the recommendations  
of the Royal Commission on Industrial  
Relations that a board or boards be  
appointed to inquire into the subject,  
among others, of state insurance  
against unemployment. For the effective  
carrying out of the above, this  
committee recommended:

1. That such board or boards shall  
be representative of the interests par-  
ticipating in this conference, namely,  
the government, the public, the em-  
ployer and employee, and shall include  
a representative of the women of  
Canada.

2. That in order to collect neces-  
sary data, the government shall forth-  
with attach to the proper branches of  
the Labor or other departments con-  
cerned, experienced investigators, who  
shall do the necessary research work  
and furnish to the board, at the earliest  
opportunity, the results of their  
investigations.

Time Limit to Be Set  
3. That the government shall set  
a time limit for the receipt of the re-  
port and recommendations as to the  
advisability of enacting legislation.

4. While this committee has been  
appointed to consider only the ques-  
tions of State insurance against un-  
employment, sickness, invalidity and  
old age, it respectfully recommends  
that the subject of "woman's pens-  
ions" be added.

This report was also unanimously  
adopted by the conference.

The report of the committee on the  
question of minimum wage for women  
and children throughout Canada rec-  
ommended that all provincial govern-  
ments which had not already adopted  
a minimum wage law for women and  
children should at once investigate  
the necessity for such a law and enact  
the necessary legislation. A uniform  
law and method of application was  
also advised. It was further recom-  
mended that the government should  
appoint a royal commission composed  
equally of representatives of Labor,  
and other members of his mission.

INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER 20, 1919

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINKI, Finland (Friday)—  
The Petrograd *Pravda* publishes a  
Moscow proclamation saying General  
Kamontov, who succeeded in taking  
Tambow, is trying to create disorder  
behind the Bolshevik army by the  
destruction of bridges and the anni-  
hilation of the small Bolshevik forces.  
The Soviet Government, therefore,  
urges the greatest caution and the  
taking of all measures to prevent the  
taking of Moscow.

Neutral Zone May Be Established  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—  
The conference on Sunday and  
Monday between the Estonian, Let-  
tish and Lithuanian prime ministers  
and the Finnish Minister of State con-  
sidered the peace proposals of the  
Soviet Government and the general sit-  
uation, including the establishment of  
a neutral zone between the border  
states and Russia and other measures  
which might prevent the Bolshevik  
movement spreading to the border  
states. The official report states that  
a definite line will be taken when the  
representatives have conferred with  
their respective governments.

Poles Cross River Beresina  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—  
A Polish official communiqué states  
that the Poles crossed the River Ber-  
esina on Sept. 11.

Southern Slavs Expelling Germans  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—  
A Berlin wireless message claims that  
Radkersburg in Styria which, after the  
Austro-German protestations, was  
taken from Jugo-Slavia and allotted to  
German-Austria, is not being evacu-  
ated by the southern Slavs who are  
concentrating troops, barricading  
bridges and roads and expelling the  
Germans.

HULL DOCKERS VOTE TO RETURN  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—  
The Hull dockers at a mass meeting  
last night resolved to resume work  
this morning, pending negotiations.

employers and the public to investigate  
the question of wages to unskilled  
Labor and to issue a report. The  
committee also recommended that the  
various provincial governments should  
investigate the salaries paid to school  
teachers to the end that the children  
of all provinces of the Dominion may  
have equal educational advantages.

## MEXICAN INQUIRY SEEN AS PUBLICITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
The investigation of relations be-  
tween the United States and the Gov-  
ernment of Mexico now being carried  
on by a committee of the United States  
Senate will cost the government something  
like \$100,000, according to an  
approximate calculation based on ex-  
penditures of similar committees in  
the past. Many are asking whether or  
not the inquiry now in progress will  
produce results commensurate with  
this expenditure of money. So far  
the hearings have not been productive of  
much information that is in any way  
new or that is calculated to aid  
the State Department in settling the  
thorny question.

As a matter of fact the investigation,  
though widely heralded, is not receiving  
wide attention although some of those  
interested in the hearings are using all  
the methods of "1920 publicity."  
The oil men have been charged,  
rightly or wrongly, with promoting a  
campaign for intervention in Mexico.  
Since the investigation got under way,  
these interests have been in evidence,  
and have attempted to show that they  
have never counseled or advised inter-  
vention, although they have asked for  
"cooperation" from the State Depart-  
ment.

The fact that day after day one  
listens to charges of "terror and out-  
rage" from oil men connected with the  
Association for Protection of American  
Rights in Mexico leads to the belief  
that this particular organization was  
dissatisfied with what the State  
Department is doing to protect the  
rights of its members, and desired to  
air their grievances, some of them  
very real, of course, through the  
medium of a senatorial committee.

While 96 Senators presumably au-  
thorized the investigation, it is largely  
carried on by one man, A. B. Fall  
(R.), Senator from New Mexico, chairman  
of the committee, conducts the inquiry  
practically single-handed, although Frank D. Brandege (R.), Senator  
from Connecticut, is present some of  
the time. The third member of the  
sub-committee, Marcus A. Smith  
(D.), Senator from Arizona, takes no  
part in the hearings, but is expected to  
endorse the conclusions, presumably  
because of previous and exact  
knowledge of what has been divulged.  
The record of the committee is always  
accessible.

The tale of alleged "terror and out-  
rage" was continued at yesterday's  
hearing when two oil men testified.

Time Limit to Be Set

3. That the government shall set  
a time limit for the receipt of the re-  
port and recommendations as to the  
advisability of enacting legislation.

4. While this committee has been  
appointed to consider only the ques-  
tions of State insurance against un-  
employment, sickness, invalidity and  
old age, it respectfully recommends  
that the subject of "woman's pens-  
ions" be added.

This report was also unanimously  
adopted by the conference.

The report of the committee on the  
question of minimum wage for women  
and children throughout Canada rec-  
ommended that all provincial govern-  
ments which had not already adopted  
a minimum wage law for women and  
children should at once investigate  
the necessity for such a law and enact  
the necessary legislation. A uniform  
law and method of application was  
also advised. It was further recom-  
mended that the government should  
appoint a royal commission composed  
equally of representatives of Labor,  
and other members of his mission.

INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER 20, 1919

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINKI, Finland (Friday)—  
The Petrograd *Pravda* publishes a  
Moscow proclamation saying General  
Kamontov, who succeeded in taking  
Tambow, is trying to create disorder  
behind the Bolshevik army by the  
destruction of bridges and the anni-  
hilation of the small Bolshevik forces.  
The Soviet Government, therefore,  
urges the greatest caution and the  
taking of all measures to prevent the  
taking of Moscow.

Neutral Zone May Be Established  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—  
The conference on Sunday and  
Monday between the Estonian, Let-  
tish and Lithuanian prime ministers  
and the Finnish Minister of State con-  
sidered the peace proposals of the  
Soviet Government and the general sit-  
uation, including the establishment of  
a neutral zone between the border  
states and Russia and other measures  
which might prevent the Bolshevik  
movement spreading to the border  
states. The official report states that  
a definite line will be taken when the  
representatives have conferred with  
their respective governments.

Poles Cross River Beresina  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—  
A Polish official communiqué states  
that the Poles crossed the River Ber-  
esina on Sept. 11.

Southern Slavs Expelling Germans  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—  
A Berlin wireless message claims that  
Radkersburg in Styria which, after the  
Austro-German protestations, was  
taken from Jugo-Slavia and allotted to  
German-Austria, is not being evacu-  
ated by the southern Slavs who are  
concentrating troops, barricading  
bridges and roads and expelling the  
Germans.

HULL DOCKERS VOTE TO RETURN  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—  
The Hull dockers at a mass meeting  
last night resolved to resume work  
this morning, pending negotiations.

## TEUTONS TO ATTEND LABOR CONFERENCE

They Will Not Have Votes—  
No Official United States  
Delegation Unless Senate Ap-  
proves Labor Clause of Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
German and Austrian delegates will  
be admitted to the sessions of the  
international Labor conference which  
has been called under a provision of  
the treaty of peace to begin Oct. 29 in  
Washington, but these delegates, rep-  
resenting nations not then to be mem-  
bers of the proposed League of Na-  
tions, will not have the privilege of  
voting. It is said there will be no  
difficulty about passports.

In addition to the foregoing authorized  
statement, it is learned that the  
wishes of the International Trade  
Union Federation, as expressed in a  
resolution adopted at the recent con-  
ference in Amsterdam, Holland, with  
regard to the admittance of delegates  
from any nation which may desire to  
send delegates, will be substantially  
complied with, although, as stated  
above, only delegates from nations  
members of the league may vote.

Situation of United States

The United States cannot be officially  
represented at the conference unless  
the Senate approves part 13 of  
the treaty, relating to Labor, and even  
if this part should be approved, the  
delegates the President appointed  
would not have the privilege of voting  
unless the whole treaty had been ratified.  
The Senate is expected to reach

a vote on the Labor section of the  
treaty before Oct. 29, thus permitting  
the appointment of delegates, but  
whether the treaty as a whole will be  
ratified before then is problematical.

It was stated authoritatively yes-  
terday that the conference would be  
held on the date announced without  
fail. The sessions will be held in the  
building of the Pan-American Union  
and will be reported in two languages,  
English and French. Printed copies of  
the reports will be furnished daily by  
the government printing office.

The oil men have been charged,  
rightly or wrongly, with promoting a  
campaign for intervention in Mexico.  
Since the investigation got under way,  
these interests have been in evidence,  
and have attempted to show that they  
have never counseled or advised inter-  
vention, although they have asked for  
"cooperation" from the State Depart-  
ment.

The fact that day after day one  
listens to charges of "terror and out-  
rage" from oil men connected with the  
Association for Protection of American  
Rights in Mexico leads to the belief  
that this particular organization was  
dissatisfied with what the

Bulgarian candidates in these sandjaks. The addition of the two Greek deputies for the sandjaks of Servia-Kozani—the same number as had been elected in 1908—secured for the Greek nationality by cooperation with the Bulgarians exactly the same number of deputies as had been returned to Parliament at the first elections without their cooperation.

#### Bulgarians Claims in Macedonia

The above clearly shows that, whereas the Bulgarians never cease claiming that the whole of Macedonia belongs to them ethnologically, nevertheless, the Greeks secured in Macedonia, even at the first parliamentary elections of 1908, a larger number of seats than the Bulgarians; and when, in 1912, they cooperated, the Bulgarians recognized to the Greeks a larger number of seats in the two vilayets of Salonika and Monastir than they claimed for themselves. And it is well known that the Greeks have never made any claim in Macedonia beyond a portion of these two vilayets.

Thus by acts of a most official character of the Bulgarians themselves we have proof that whilst the Greek element in Thrace compared to the Bulgarian is as 7 to 1, in the two Macedonian vilayets of Salonika and Monastir the "Greek element compared to the Slav is at least as 6 to 5; and by the Treaty of Bucharest, Greece received in Macedonia only such parts of these vilayets as she was proportionately entitled to, on the basis of her national strength as demonstrated by the elections of 1908 and the agreement of 1912.

"On the principle of self-determination, the Christian majority of the population of these two vilayets, even before the introduction of the Constitution in Turkey, proclaimed themselves as belonging to the 'Round Millet'—that is, to the 'Nation of the Romans,' as the Great race is officially called in Turkey—and afterwards they repeatedly sent to the Ottoman Chamber a Greek majority. Notwithstanding the above facts, the Bulgarians, denying the right of self-determination, obstinately insist in classifying the Macedonian population on the basis of its origin, disregarding and rejecting the principle of national consciousness as the chief characteristic of nationality.

Thus the Bulgarians are in full harmony with the German theories which do not allow the Alsatiens to be considered as French because they are of German origin; but they are in complete antithesis to the democratic conception of the allied and associated powers, and more particularly to America, the national unity of which country would be denied by the acceptance of the Bulgarian theory.

#### Greek Disputes of Macedonia

"I crave leave to add but one more word, in order to draw attention to an inaccuracy in Mr. Gueshoff's memorandum. In the first page of the said memorandum the Greek deputies of Macedonia, after being reduced from four to three, of the said four are at the same time stated to belong to districts presumably not claimed by the Bulgarians. But in truth these four deputies actually do belong to districts claimed by the Bulgarians, because the sandjaks of Serres and of Monastir are entirely claimed by them, and of the 13 caizes of the sandjak of Salonika they claim all but the caize of Aekaterini. As regards the caize of Grevena mentioned in the memorandum, it is not included in the four Greek deputies but belongs to the sandjak of Servia-Kozani, as to which the agreement of March 11, 1912, is silent as to the number of Greek deputies to be elected, because the Bulgarians, possessing no strength whatever in this sandjak, simply acknowledge by the agreement that they will support as many candidates as Greeks should present—over and above the four.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the seamen's union, was with Mr. Fitzpatrick when he went to see Mr. Gompers, and it is understood that he strongly advised the steel workers to go forward with their strike without delay.

## STEEL STRIKE STILL APPEARS CERTAIN

Samuel Gompers Has Nothing to Say After Conference With John Fitzpatrick, Who Reiterates There Can Be No Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the national committee for the organization of steel and iron workers, conferred in Washington yesterday.

"I do not consider that the time is ripe for a statement on the proposed steel strike," was all that Mr. Gompers would say after the conference.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, who came from Pittsburgh in the morning and left for Chicago at 6 o'clock in the evening, said that the strike had been declared and that was all there was to say about it. He meant by that, evidently, that he would give no details of his conversation with Mr. Gompers, for he talked at length about the reasons for striking.

#### Comparison With Packing Industry

He compared the conditions in the packing industry with those in the steel industry and told what the packing house unions had accomplished in Chicago. Men were getting only 17 cents an hour for hard work up to 1916, he said. Under pressure the packers raised the pay to 27 cents, but imported Negro workers. The Labor leaders started to unionize the Negroes and the pay was raised to 42 cents an hour. The packers threatened to import Chinese Labor, but the union men still persisted and had the pay raised to 46½ cents an hour, which it is now, with Labor asking for 45 cents.

"Now," he said, "steel conditions have been bad for years, and the owners take the same attitude that the packers did. They have deprived the men of the right to meet and discuss their affairs, even on their own property. They have imported gunmen to terrorize the workers. They have tried to make out that the workers who insisted on their rights were foreigners and J. W. W. and that the gunmen they employed were Americans. It can't go on any longer."

"Why wasn't it possible to wait until the President's conference had been called?"

"Why we might not have been here by that time and we might have had no organization or anything. We couldn't wait."

#### Expectation of Support

"Have you the support of other trades?"

"Why, they will have to help us," replied Mr. Fitzpatrick. "We all have to hang together and the others know that if they don't help us now, they won't get help when they need it. Of course they will have to help us."

"Let me tell you something. There is all this talk about a closed shop and an open shop. There isn't any such thing. There is a union shop and a non-union shop, and the steel owners don't want us to organize, that's all there is to it. They know that when we organize we will get better conditions, just as we did from the packers, and they don't want to pay the money."

"They try to make out because a man owns a share or two of stock he won't strike. I tell you the workingmen are fighting for something more than money and they will not be kept at work for the sake of saving a few shares of stock."

Andrew Furuseth, president of the seamen's union, was with Mr. Fitzpatrick when he went to see Mr. Gompers, and it is understood that he strongly advised the steel workers to go forward with their strike without delay.

Bernard Baruch was in Washington on Thursday for a few hours and it is believed that he took from Mr. Gompers a final appeal to E. H. Gary of the steel corporation to do his part toward averting the strike.

#### Preparation for Strike

Committee Makes Ready and Steel Plants Begin to Shut Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Preparations went on here yesterday for carrying the steel strike order against the United States Steel Corporation into effect on Monday in consonance with the decision of the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, arrived at late on Thursday night.

"It was simply impossible for the committee to postpone the steel strike and do justice to the cause of the workmen," was the statement of W. Z. Foster, secretary of the committee. "The Labor conference does not meet in Washington until Oct. 6. It may be in session a week, or a month at the best. We could not have a final decision under five or six weeks. If that decision did not meet with the approbation of the steel workers, it would be necessary to take up the question of our demands the second time. That would necessitate the calling of the committee into session again. But no process of figuring can we see where the present status could be reached the second time in less than two months."

"Just what attitude did Mr. Gompers assume on the question of deferring the strike?" Mr. Foster was asked.

"Mr. Gompers," he replied, "appealed to the committee by letter from Washington following the President's request for a postponement of the strike. He set forth the appeal of President Wilson in detail, and asked that it be given every consideration by the committee at its conference here. He further urged if it were possible to

defer the strike without serious injury to the cause of the workmen that we do so. Mr. Gompers' letter was considered, and only one conclusion could be reached, that the strike must go on, otherwise an irreparable injury would be done the workmen who, with a 98 per cent vote, authorized the walk-out."

Several large independent steel concerns are negotiating agreements with their workmen or have already signed such agreements since the strike agitation began, Mr. Foster declared.

Part of the plant of the Pittsburgh Steel Company at Monessen was closed down on Thursday because of "lack of orders," according to C. J. Hogan, superintendent. The plant employs about 3000 hands and Mr. Hogan said that at least 2000 of them were still at work, despite the partial shutdown. It is said by Labor leaders in Monessen that a large number of union men quit work in the plant of the Pittsburgh Steel Company Thursday afternoon.

A mill of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, located at Port Vue, was shut down yesterday, throwing 2000 men out of employment. According to E. R. Crawford, superintendent of the company, the shutdown was caused by a congestion in the finishing department.

Relative to the shutdowns, Mr. Foster said:

"Yes, they are shutting down because we can't hold our men in leash. That is the one big difficulty. We want this strike to come off in an orderly manner and are doing all we can to hold the men in line, but it has been increasingly difficult to do this."

Major George Lyle, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, said yesterday that 1200 volunteers had been sworn in to assist the McKeesport police in keeping order in the city in the event of a strike. Of this number 400 are former service men. The organization is known as the Vigilante Committee and is backed by business men.

#### Twelve Demands Made

Basis of Strike of Steel Workers Called for Next Monday

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The following are the twelve announced demands which are the basis of the strike in the steel industry called for Monday:

Right of collective bargaining.

Reinstatement of men discharged for union activities.

An eight-hour day.

One day's rest in seven.

Abolition of the twenty-four-hour shift.

Increase in wages sufficient to guarantee American standard of living.

Standard scales of wages in all trades and classifications of workers.

Double rate of pay for all overtime, holiday, and Sunday work.

Check-off system of collecting union dues and assessments.

Principles of seniority to apply in maintenance, reduction, and increase of working forces.

Abolition of company unions.

Abolition of physical examination of applicants for employment.

#### Letter to President

Unions State Grievances and Say Strike Delay Is Impossible

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The following letter was sent to President Wilson on Thursday by the national committee for the organization of steel workers:

"The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Washington, District of Columbia:

"Dear Sir—Answering your request through Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the date of the strike of the steel industry of this country be postponed from Sept. 22, next, the date heretofore fixed, until after a conference called by you to meet in Washington on Oct. 6, next, we respectfully make the following report:

"For years there has been great unrest among the steel workers of our country because of the unusual, undemocratic, and despotic industrial conditions. Finding no redress in individual efforts, the men naturally sought, by the example of other workers through their organizations, to associate themselves for collective defense. Oppression growing beyond endurance, the call for assistance to redress grievances came from every quarter of the industry to the St. Paul convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in June, 1918.

"10. Showing no opposition to the men joining dual organizations. As a result of this propaganda the I. W. W. is making rapid headway in some of the districts.

"11. That the real reason for opposition to organized Labor representation on behalf of the men who have grievances is that the steel industry is preparing to cut wages and to lower the standards to pre-war times and to return to a condition that encouraged the padrone system, so prevalent in that particular industry.

"9. That an organized propaganda for vilification of the American Federation of Labor, spreading rumors that the strike will be delayed and that such delay is only a sellout.

"8. That a forced decline of the market would be imposed, so as to wipe out their holdings in stock, which they were induced to purchase in years past. Threats to move the mills and to close them up indefinitely.

"7. Men have been discharged in increasingly large numbers day by day. Threats and intimidation are resorted to for the purpose of putting the men in fear and preventing them from the exercise of their own free will. They are coerced into signing statements that they are not members, nor will become members of any Labor organization and threatened with eviction, blacklist, denial of credit and starvation.

"6. Armed men in large numbers are going about intimidating not only the workers, but everybody in many communities who shows the slightest indication of sympathy with the men.

"5. Guns and cannon have been planted in mills, and highly charged electric wires have been strung around their premises.

"4. Armed men in large numbers are being held under bail of but \$2500. Another patent example is Hammond, Indiana, where four defenseless union men were charged upon and killed by hired detectives of the steel industry, and witnesses in behalf of their survivors have been so intimidated and maltreated that the truth of the killing was suppressed.

"3. Through the efforts of the steel industry the party has done since its organization. The fundamental means of revolution that the American Bolsheviks look to is the revolutionary uprising of the great mass of the workers who have no particular trade and who have therefore not been organized on craft lines, such, for instance, as machine feeders. They have a name for what they plan. They call it "revolutionary mass action."

"At present these unskilled workers are not organized. While the Communists do not expect to organize them along the old trade union lines, they do expect to unite them through shop committees and similar forms of organization. They aim, through such organization, to carry on their propaganda and to increase the unrest among these workers. They argue capitalism will create the conditions of unrest, and it is their purpose to organize the workers into a common disaffection, insurgency and revolution.

"Great Industrial Union Planned

The Communists aim meanwhile to bring into existence a great industrial union as their program says, a combination of the Industrial Workers of the World, the Workers International Industrial Union (the other wing of the I. W. W.), the radical unions of the American Federation of Labor and other industrial unions, and thus establish the basis for a soviet state.

"When things have come to a crisis in the country, it is their hope to step in with their program, and, just as their brothers, the Bolsheviks, did in Russia, furnish the leadership to the troubled and blinded multitudes.

"Strikes, initiated by whomsoever are food for them, they grant. Obviously they do not expect to see the mass of the unskilled workers rise up of themselves, originally, in a revolutionary strike. The organization of the masses of the unskilled follows upon the organization of the smaller groups of the skilled; and the strikes of the skilled workers are the precursors of the strikes of the unskilled.

"In short, the strikes of the highly organized and skilled, teach the unskilled the strength of organization and the power to be wielded in uniting and striking.

Making Strikes Revolutionary

The Industrial Workers of the World have spread their propaganda of strikes from coast to coast, and lately the Socialists have been emphasizing strikes. Now that the American Bolsheviks have definitely embarked on a program of engaging in strikes and making them revolutionary so far as they can, it is evident that the strike of the trade unionist is still further threatened with this new character. Seattle and Winnipeg are examples of what has already

been done along this line, before the Bolsheviks were organized.

So far as the Bolsheviks here can use the strike, they will do so. They will grant to foment revolution in the country, by teaching the workers that, without their support, the government cannot exist. The greater strength they so gain, the larger will be their influence for replacing the trade union—which in all likelihood has called the strike—with the revolutionary One Big Union.

They aim is not to call strikes, but to exploit them for revolution. So when the trades unionists strike, the American Bolsheviks frankly admit, he is giving them the opportunity for the revolutionary propaganda that they are looking for.

Bolshevism in United States

As regards bolshevism in America, there is absolutely no question that it exists. Its strength at present is in the big industrial cities of the east and middle west, and chiefly in the industries employing great numbers of the unskilled. That is why the steel strike has a new significance for the Nation.

The Bolshevik situation in America has taken a new turn within the last month through the union of the Bolsheviks. They are now organized nationally. They have what seems a capable leadership. Their directing head, before he went into socialism and then a step farther, into communism, had made a success as a business executive. They have money. At their organizing convention they paid their delegates' transportation, and for conventions here after voted to pay that and also \$5 a day. They have a substantial foreign membership already enrolled.

They have ability in their ranks. They have a more plausible theory than the I. W. W.

The Bolshevik organization is in its infancy at the present time and its leaders look forward to some years of agitation and education before they can count on the possibility of the general revolutionary mass strike. They hope they will be able to build up a powerful organization before this event which they expect to take place in the strikes of today they seek to gain their foothold.

## COMMUNISTS ALIVE TO COMING STRIKE

They See in the Many Foreigners Engaged in the Steel Industry a Promising Field for the Spreading of Their Doctrines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The recent Bolshevik convention in Chicago casts an illuminating light on the subject of strikes in this country. Time was when a strike was no more than a dispute between Capital and Labor. Today, so the organization of the Communist Party has recently made it very plain, the forces that would overturn the present form of government (and are just as intent on transforming the trade unions into revolutionary industrial unions) stand in the shadow, rejoicing in the industrial strife, endeavoring to inject into it a revolutionary element, and pushing for the time when they shall get the great mass of the unskilled workers out in a great general strike. Their purpose in this is to establish a soviet system of government—to build up, through industrial organization, a society in which there shall be one class, the masses.

Communists Arrange Mass Meetings

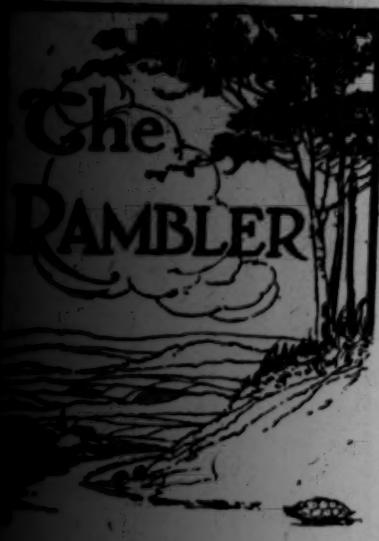
The Communists regard the threatened steel strike with anticipation.

This is the best kind of strike for them, with much unskilled Labor involved and many foreigners receptive of such propaganda.

National headquarters was established here by the new party executives only this week, and they at once arranged for two mass meetings over the weekend in connection with the minor steel strike at the works of the Standard Steel Car Company at Hammond, Indiana.

This activity in the Hammond steel strike marks the first general propaganda work that the party has done since its organization.

The fundamental means of revolution that the American Bolshevik look to is the revolutionary uprising of the great mass of the workers who have no particular trade and who have therefore not been organized on craft lines, such, for instance, as machine feeders. They have a name for what they plan. They call it "revolutionary mass action."



### Round Table Discusses a New Kind of Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It was in a happy hour that you and the circle at the Round Table Saturday afternoon, stranger. The at three o'clock had put a sudden to golf, and hence there was a full dance in spite of its being a mid-day. Besides you will recall unmercifully the Bondsman who the Poet for bringing in a of whom the salesman did not. The privilege of sitting at Round Table had been defined by a progressive friend as resting upon possession of two qualities: either person introduced must be "a good" or "a good listener." For

your credentials, stranger, derived from the latter. But the man maintained that the Poet's son that day transgressed both ideals. This challenge, in turn, asked the Poet to debate the some academic question of "What is Democracy?" Remember, stranger, heated the discussion that fol-

lowed. Poet began by laying down a premise to the effect that what world needed most were toleration friendly feeling. Indeed, he came to having invited the friend, to the salesman had taken except- as a test case.

was a man," the Poet ex- ed, "who, I admit, did not belong to our circle, either by virtue of the world calls good manners, reasons of what again is often used as success in life. In short, from one point of view, nothing contribute to us, and his lack amenities common to our par- tribe made him appear a dis- element. His own affairs, of he discoursed so freely, were to our interests, varied as these. But in denying to him our sym- hearing, we violated the fun- of toleration and good feel- which should be the corner stones true democracy. In fact, this Table itself is a denial of our revolution.

With this revolutionary bombshell not finished. A half-dozen were by him, all speaking at once, nothing are men so sensitive as suspicion upon their sense of

Armorer, by dint of the same with which he controlled his steps, at length wore down the and gained the floor. "A man right to choose his friends," he said, "nor is he obliged to number Dick, and Harry among them, of any abstract theory, if he Tom, Dick, and Harry uncon- I refuse to make an intimate man simply because we each have

rumbled a "Hear! hear!" cavern of his armchair. purpose of a club is to gather a group of men who are con- the Armorer continued; "be- we exercise the right of free making up the group does any stigma upon those who included. No question of de- enters in. Your friend, my Poet, did not belong. No fault perhaps, but the fact remains, all there is to it."

Bondsman solemnly shook Poet's hand to show that he was in what the latter had said. "afraid," the Poet murmured smile, "that the Siege of Troy, as we had hoped, of dimin- the tribal instinct, has, in some intensified it."

great bulk of Nestor stirred it. What do you mean by that, come from his depths.

I may be permitted to the Anthropologist ven. He was an infrequent member Round Table, for he held the that all talk is vain. All talk to say, which did not originate himself. He is a man of powerful not unlike the early cav- whom he has made a special. His great strength lends a emphasis to the dogmatic ex- of which he is no fond. When speak, the table is silent.

first formed group for purely purposes, to protect himself marauding hordes of neighbor- In the course of time, groups acquired a tribal or- and every one outside of was looked upon as a pos- enemy. Hence strangers be- respect, and even today we bands with a newcomer to not use weapon in concealed pens. But I doubt if we all get over the old feeling of hostility toward the man of the."

He interrupted the lecture at. The Anthropologist immedi- the room, as he always did. This did not, however, to weigh upon the Poet's. "As usual," the Poet we are getting off the subject, anthropologist's theory in- fits the facts after they have

But the question at issue is growing broader and more im- than the instincts of primitive man granting that my friend, here, possess these in- an almost unmodified form,

Personally I should like to see all clubs turned into community houses, where every one, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, were free to come and go as he might wish. If such there were community clubs, I mean, then indeed we could boast of our democracy."

For a moment an almost horrified silence greeted this outburst. "Unfortunately you are a poet, and not a practical man," the Armorer began severely, but the remainder of his comment was obscured by a shout of laughter from the Poet. The others looked at one another in blank amazement, wondering what the jest that so stirred the Poet could have been. The Armorer muffled himself in his dignity and continued: "Let me put one question to you. Would you, in your community club, sit down to dinner with a street-sweeper?" The Poet laughed again. "I hoped you would keep logic out of it, because it is too serious a matter for such nonsense," he said. "But why not? Only first I should like to assure myself he were an interesting type. As a matter of fact, I know little about the exacting duties of a street-sweeper, and ten to one, he would know little of poetry, although that would not be as certain as my ignorance of his profession. But I make no doubt that what between Ruskin and William Morris and old proverbs about new brooms sweeping clean we should not lack for subject-matter of conversation. Of course, if he should turn out to be a bore, I could always look out for another companion after dinner,—say, a brick-layer or a mason."

"If you won't be serious, there is no use in arguing with you," said the Armorer in a huff. "I haven't come here to listen to a lot of silly paradoxes. There is no person more distasteful to me than a parlor Socialist."

The latter charge appeared to sting the Poet, for after all, he was human. "I assure you, my dear sir, that I am perfectly serious—more, I am in earnest," the Poet replied. "If to be interested in the welfare of mankind, and in the practical working of democracy is to be a parlor Socialist, I plead guilty to the charge. But that, after all, is a digression. I yet maintain that community clubs to which all respectable, well-behaved men have free access are not only feasible but greatly to be desired. Democracy, I repeat, rests upon toleration and friendly feeling. How can we have democracy if we do not come in contact with one another's ways of living?" It is true that the circle of our intimate friends will always be a small one, probably chosen carefully from those who are congenial to us. But should we therefore shut our hearts to the rest of the world? May the casual passer-by teach us nothing? You all of you profess to dislike the man I brought to this table the other day. Why? Because in manner and speech he had not that particular restraint and formality to which the Round Table is accustomed. Not only were his own affairs of paramount importance to himself—a failing which is sometimes discovered even here,"

and the Poet looked slyly from the Bondsman to Nestor—"but his conception of dinner was limited to ordering beefsteak and fried potatoes. Nevertheless my friend has not only succeeded in making his family comfortable and happy, but also he is taking steps to give his son a college education, an advantage to which his own youth was a stranger. In other words, he was a man of worthy ambitions, the sort of person who has found in democracy an opportunity which sometimes the more intellectually endowed are apt to overlook. At least, he is getting more out of democracy than we are."

The Bondsman arose with a yawn. "I didn't come here this afternoon to listen to a sermon," he growled, stretching lazily. "Come on, Mr. Armorer, let's motor down to the yacht club and have a broiled lobster." "You are on," replied the Armorer. "There's an invitation dance tonight, isn't there?" "Yes," agreed the salesman. "The House Committee decided the subscription dances were too—democratic," and he grinned at the Poet as he went out.

## WITH THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The straits to which the civil population in Bonn were driven for food was amply testified to by an advertisement which appeared some time ago in the local newspapers. At the time that this advertisement appeared herrings were not present in sufficient quantities to enable each person to have one. One herring had to be divided between two, hence the advertisement, which reads as follows:

A lady living alone seeks to make the acquaintance of another lady for the purpose of purchasing the municipal herring. Offers to Box XYZ.

It is a welcome change when one goes home on leave to handle the silver and copper money after the notes issued in France and Belgium. In the coast towns of France there is a fair amount of silver available because at Boulogne, Calais, and Havre, on account of the tremendous number of troops passing through, money flows like water. In the occupied districts of France and Belgium, notes of the value of a halfpenny and a penny were used.

The German Theater

In Germany practically the same state of affairs prevails. The only silver money that one sees are coins which are being kept as a curiosity because, naturally, the new government will strike a new lot. There are 5 and 10 pfennig metal pieces, but everything else is in paper notes. Starting at a 10 pfennig note, the paper money proceeds as far as 100 marks via 25 and 50 pfennig. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 mark notes. There are also 1000 mark notes, but these are rarely seen. One day I saw a 10 pfennig note, which had been torn, mended by sewing across with black thread. In peace time 10 pfennig is worth 1d.; now

it is worth a halfpenny in English coin.

The German is proverbially fond of the theater, and there is enormous difference between the German and the English tastes. Revues were a short time ago the order of the day in England, but they would not find an audience in Germany. In Stuttgart, for instance, are three theaters, all good, but only a very third-rate music-hall. In any case, in England, serious dramas are comparatively seldom staged, whilst gloomy and purely philosophic plays are practically taboo. The play which I saw was entitled "The Beggar" and the whole of the speaking parts consisted of nothing else but a philosophic discourse. The lighting was purposely misty, like a fog. First two men came and held a long conversation against the background of a dark green curtain; then the curtains opened, showing on the left of the stage a group of German flying men buried in discussion. These were gradually lost in the blue mist, and the lighted right hand side, in the background, showed the figures of a Red Cross sister and another woman conversing together, long and earnestly. This sort of thing continued throughout the play. I tried to imagine an English audience in the theater, but the idea was too ridiculous. A nation which can enjoy the "Bing Boys" would never stand a play of this nature. Yet the Germans seemed to enjoy it.

### Conversing With Difficulty

At the present time it is a crime to be seen walking along the streets with a Fraulein, and subalterns seeking promotions by this means, are often on the watch for victims. The only thing to do is to wait until it is dark, and then keep along the unfrequented byways, avoiding the highways. If a soldier "accompanies" a lady along the streets in the daytime he walks a short distance behind her and each of them does his or her best to keep up a conversation without other people noticing it. Such a proceeding adds zest, although the conversation, as a rule, is necessarily formal.

A great many correspondents have written about the refusal of the German people to admit defeat. This is quite true. "We were starved out," they say, and will not admit of a strategic defeat.

On the whole, the people of Bonn do not complain much about the of occupation. They prefer the English to the French, the French to the Belgians, the Belgians to the Bolsheviks. The Berlin Vossische Zeitung recently contained a gabout the Negro troops, but as against that the khaki-turbaned Indians here in Bonn have called forth favorable comments owing to their gentle demeanor.

## ON RURAL WOODEN BRIDGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A picturesque feature which is fast disappearing from New England highways is the old wooden bridge. These were used for short spans across narrow rivers and streams, and over railroad tracks at a safe elevation above the line of steam travel. As their construction was usually trusted to local craftsmen and village engineers, they often have a charm of individuality not found in the standardized structures which state avenues and federal highways today demand. Many of these old bridges show more than a touch of artistic inspiration and happy experimenting in construction: all of them prove that the building of them never stoned into a formula.

Perhaps the places and the circumstances in which one comes upon them—or came, for motors and reinforced concrete are pushing the tensile into the past—had much to do with their charm. They were always to be found on country roads whose rural beauty had not been largely encroached upon by sidewalks and macadam. A curving road usually led up to the angle of approach which connected the road with the sill. This angle was sometimes slight, scarcely off the horizontal when the span was over a sluggish stream, or steep and acute when the bridge was flung across a railroad cut or to the high bank of a swift river. But whether steep or gentle, there was always something to be crossed and a rewarding view. It might be a narrow and turbulent stream which flowed over rocks below, or a flat pasture whose channel spring floods had deepened at the point where the bridge was built, or the cut of a railroad bed which allowed the eye to follow parallel and sweeping lines of track. Always, from the middle of the wooden bridge, was some pleasant vista of running water or disappearing rails.

Poetry refers to a few bridges, and with unerring good taste makes these all of wood. Horatius held the bridge until the wooden supports could be hewn away; "For with a crash like thunder fell every loosened beam." Wordsworth's little Lucy took her careless way over a "plank" of wood. In Longfellow's poem of the bridge he speaks of the "wooden piers" wrapped round with the odor of salt brine from the ocean. Today the bridge on which Longfellow stood has been replaced by an imposing structure of steel and reinforced concrete, and many motors and electric cars travel over it daily; but so far we have heard of no poems being written to it.

Varieties of Rustic Bridge

Neither were these wooden bridges, when their charm was tasted at the full, come upon from the seat of a speeding automobile. By right one should have started out for a long summer's afternoon ride behind the family horse. As the horse was required to drag a carriage over five or six miles of dusty road, speed was not one of his characteristics. The progress of the carriage was slow and adventures few, so that anything out of the ordinary was welcome. In these circumstances, the crossing of a wooden bridge was a near adventure. The approach up the angle of construction meant a heavy tug on the traces, and the crossing of the sill a sharp bounce on the springs. Sometimes the bridges were covered and mysterious; sometimes the planks of the flooring were set wide apart, so that one had glimpses of the swirling river below. A few bridges were flanked with signs of warning, forbidding the driver to hurry his horse over the bridge at a gait faster than a walk under penalty of fine and imprisonment. If the horse did hurry his gait by a fraction, so we breathless children were told, he might swing the

whole bridge off its piers through the vibration.

Of the many wooden bridges which ride and walks about unfrequented countrysides have discovered, three remain in the thoughts of the writer. The first was a covered bridge, set diagonally across a swift and narrow stream; going into it on a sunny day gave the feeling of going into some cloister as the eye sought to adjust itself to the darkness and shade. From the darkness within, the eye quickly picked out patches of sunshine and floating mists where the light streamed in from windows cut in the sides. Some feeling for architectural harmony made the builder cut his windows along the sides in diamond shapes instead of rectangular, so that the diagonal line of the span was more as a relief from the strain of being continually under fire than with any idea that they would be of any particular value.

In the Gallipoli campaign an official correspondent was attached to the Australian forces, but no official artist was appointed to accompany the troops. If it had not been for the combatant artists Australia would have had no pictorial records of one of the most thrilling chapters in her war history. It is from the sketches made at this period that two of the young artists, G. C. Benson and F. R. Crozier, who now hold the rank of lieutenants in the war records section of the Australian Imperial Forces, are at present engaged in finishing a series of large and small works. In these are depicted various phases of the digger's life in the Peninsula. Others recorded their impressions in the Anzac Book, which was edited within range of the Turkish guns; and some striking scenes of the earlier part of the campaign are preserved in the drawings to be found in "Crusading at Anzac" by Signaller Ellis Silas.

Benson and Crozier subsequently fought in France, till they, and other young painters who showed special ability, were appointed as official artists and devoted all their time to camouflage work and the special work of war artists. As a result of this important step numerous sketches were made, and from some of these a series of large works is being painted. Capt. W. F. Longstaff's most important subject is the first stage of the Australian advance on Aug. 8, 1918, showing the artillery going out and the first batch of prisoners coming in. On the right a battery of six-inch howitzers has opened fire, while on the left the cavalry is seen waiting to go in. Tanks and aeroplanes, and the tower of Villers Bretonneux in the dim distance, complete the main details of a striking picture.

Another interesting bridge started out to cross a stream in direct, normal fashion. Then the builder had an inspiration. He brought his timbers further back than was necessary, and at one end made two semi-circular bays lined with a curving seat and placed half over the banking and half over the stream. Here one could sit and watch the river or keep a tryst; the charm of old bridge which seemed to say: "Sit down and gaze awhile, do you won't find a sight like place along the road," would have appealed to all but the most speedy of motorists.

A group of wooden bridges more recent in construction but with attractive lines have lately been come upon outside of a small New England village where the name of Japanese prints and Hiroshige may be little known. Yet the resemblance to the printed landscapes of Japan, with the gentle curve of its roads, is brought vividly to mind by means of some simply constructed wooden bridges. These are timbered in much the same way that we find them in Japanese prints—three simple uprights with double cross braces in between—the most beautiful way, artistically, of timbering a bridge. The floor rises toward the middle in a slight angle upward, but here, where one might expect a flat joining with the opposite side, the line of the flooring takes a sudden, unexpected rise, and the sides join at a greater angle. This is not the curved Japanese bridge of famous prints, but it is strongly reminiscent of many of the minor prints. In the town where this style of span was used, two of these bridges could be seen from the same point, connecting quiet country roads.

Poetry refers to a few bridges, and with unerring good taste makes these all of wood. Horatius held the bridge until the wooden supports could be hewn away; "For with a crash like thunder fell every loosened beam." Wordsworth's little Lucy took her careless way over a "plank" of wood. In Longfellow's poem of the bridge he speaks of the "wooden piers" wrapped round with the odor of salt brine from the ocean. Today the bridge on which Longfellow stood has been replaced by an imposing structure of steel and reinforced concrete, and many motors and electric cars travel over it daily; but so far we have heard of no poems being written to it.

The picture the Australian public had for its humor is called "The Drovers"—a "digger" on horseback bringing in a lot of Germans. A painting of the summit of Mt. St. Quentin, sketched an hour after it was taken, is one of the most forceful works by Lieut. J. F. Scott. This artist—who

is all there is to war.

I think I have said enough to show how the Australian soldier-artist has upheld the honor of his country, and how, from the purely practical point of view, his work has been of considerable value in preserving a record of the country's share in the conflict. The Australian generals have thoroughly appreciated his work. "When it is all over," remarked one of them, "what will we have to show for it all but the records of the writer and artist?"

The picture the Australian public had for its humor is called "The Drovers"—a "digger" on horseback bringing in a lot of Germans. A painting of the summit of Mt. St. Quentin, sketched an hour after it was taken, is one of the most forceful works by Lieut. J. F. Scott. This artist—who

is all there is to war.

The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.

The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal.

When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—it

"Makes Cooking Easy"

Write for handout free booklet 180

and the facts all about it.

Weir Stove Co., Tanton, Mass.

Makers of the Celsian, Glenwood,

Coal, Wood and Gas Ranges,

Heating Stoves and Furnaces.

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

PEOPLE WRONGED,  
MEXICAN CLAIMS

Manuel Carpio Says False Impression Is Given by Charges Against His Nation and Great Amount of Damage Is Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Attention is called by Manuel Carpio, a Mexican newspaper man and student of conditions in his country, to the fact that investigations of conditions in Mexico are being conducted in the United States are likely to give the false impression that Mexico is guilty of many crimes against the world. A statement given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, Mr. Carpio says that those who are so eager to find a criminal claim against Mexico never think of the damages, the outrages, the sacrifices, the unaccountable discontent and apprehension which fall upon millions of honest men, women, and children. These people have resented in their affairs the blow delivered indirectly, but effectively, to every interest, to every source of wealth and production and to every form of business in the Mexican Republic.

"It is to be supposed," said Mr. Carpio, "that the investigators have not given a minute's consideration to the actual damage which they are causing to a whole nation. Materially this damage is amounting to millions of dollars. Stoppage of commerce, injury in credit, internal apprehension as to the outcome of a tense international situation: all this Mexico is enduring, while she watches how her incomparable wealth of oil flows out to move the activities of the world."

"Let it be understood that Mexico has a claim for damages against these gentlemen who are investigating murders and robberies and crimes, at the same instant in which Mexican citizens are assaulted in the streets of New York, lynched in Colorado by irresponsible mobs and abused wholesale in Nebraska. Mexico cannot today hold to account those who continually and easily can inflict on her the gravest of offenses. Mexico is still a victim."

## Ruling on Waiver

State Department Says It Cannot Define Citizens of Protection  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Citizens of the United States who have business interests in Mexico have been pressing for action by the State Department in regard to the demands made upon Americans, in entering certain districts, before having their exports viséed, to sign a waiver regarding the Mexican Government of all responsibility in the event of any unoward happening to person or property.

The State Department telegraphed to the United States Consulate at Tampico yesterday that no such waiver as that asked by the Mexican Government could operate to interfere with the obligation of the United States to protect its citizens under international law. Similar information has been given to citizens interested in the subject. The position of the State Department is that the waiver cannot interfere with the relations existing between the United States and citizens and that Americans who are forced to sign it may still depend on their government for protection in rights to which they are entitled in the generally accepted fundamentals and rules of international law. This decision leaves it open to Americans as to whether they will comply with the waiver requirement.

It is pointed out by the State Department that no treaty exists between Mexico and the United States on this question and it is an accepted axiom of international law that every government has power to prevent the entrance of foreigners into its territory, or to permit them to enter on certain conditions or in any cases that it may determine.

The form of the waiver which the State Department learns the Mexican authorities required American citizens holding passports for Mexico to sign before they were permitted to enter the Tampico district is as follows:

"The undersigned, under oath, deposes and says that he has been informed that the Tampico oil region is a dangerous district on account of the activities of bandits operating in said region. The deponent, by reason of his business as employee, is on his way to that region and travels at his own risk. That in case some accident might happen to him, he formally relinquishes the right that he or his heirs might have to present claim to the Mexican Government, either directly or through any other channels."

## MR. H. AMES ON WORK OF NATIONS' LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—Sir Herbert Ames, member of Parliament for the Antoine division of Montreal, who has been appointed to an important place in the permanent secretariat of the League of Nations, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, gave an interview some information about what is implied in the appointment.

"As you know, the peace treaty includes the covenant of the League of Nations," he said. "When the peace treaty has been ratified by the various mandatory powers, the League of Nations becomes automatically an established fact. The permanent secretariat set up in Geneva will be a sort of international expert civil service, the duties of which will be to gather information and prepare data to be submitted to the council of the league

and to the assembly in order to enable them to make their decision on accepted facts. The covenant of the League of Nations has provided only for the appointment thus far of the secretary-general, Sir Eric Drummond, a Scot, who has had life-long experience in the diplomatic service.

"In July of this year the suggestion was made to the Canadian Government by Sir Eric Drummond that in the formation of this international staff he would be pleased to have a Canadian—a financial director of the internal economy of the organization,

## THE WEDGWOOD MUSEUM, ETRURIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

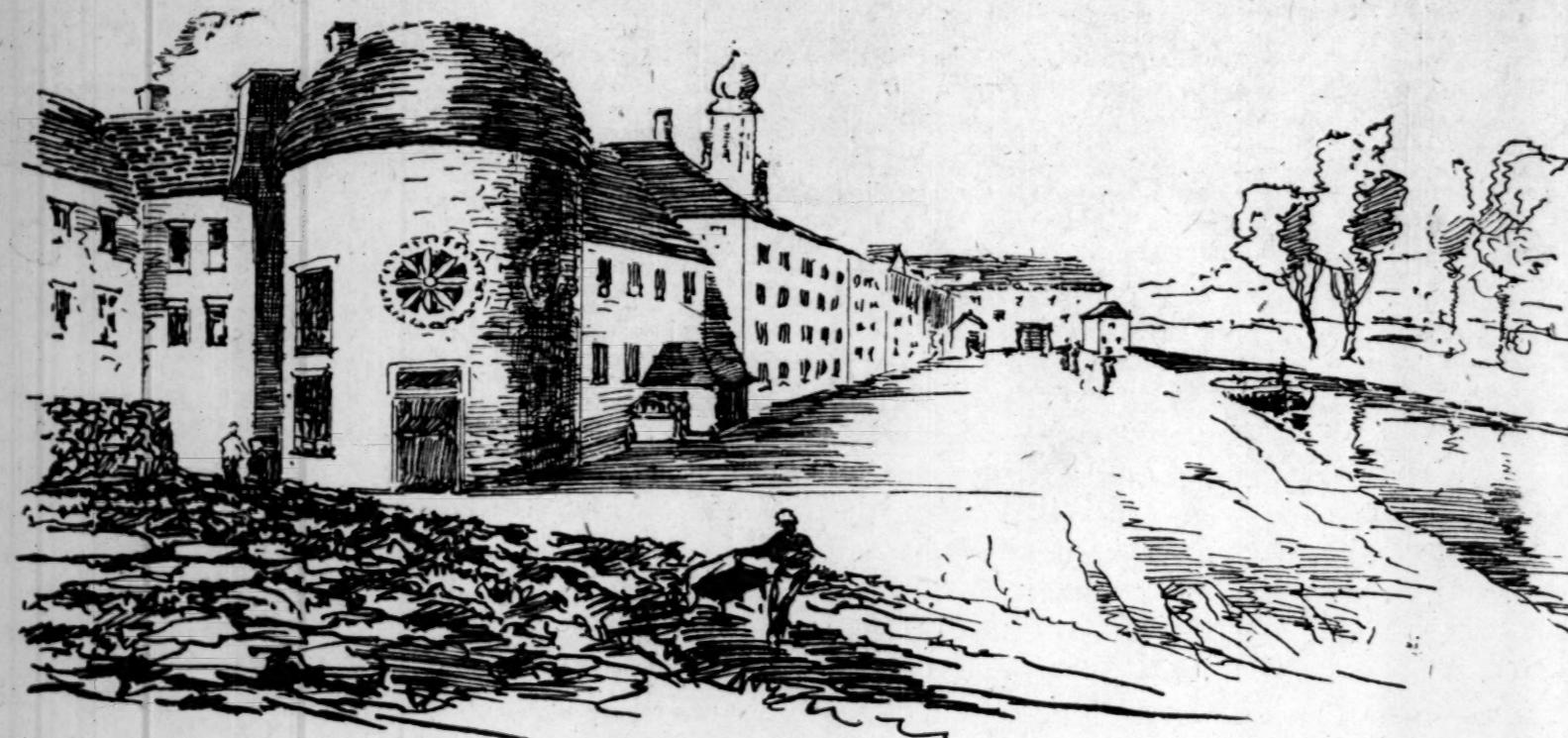
LONDON, England—Amongst the English museums connected with the life of one man, that illustrating the work of Josiah Wedgwood at Etruria occupies a foremost place, not only as showing the varied phases of the potter's art and the astounding variety of ceramics which were produced

only instance where the "Wedgwood" mark was not impressed.

Another link with the life of these potters which is shown relates to the knack they had of writing their names and also bits of local news underneath their molds and patterns. One reads: "Thomas Fletcher, Esq. Election day for the Borough of Newcastle, June 26, 1790. W. W." For the French market, where Wedgwood's productions were so sought after as to cause serious loss to Sèvres, we see patterns of exquisitely fine cameos with which to decorate small scent bottles, and the collection includes one of the first

credited with having first mounted basalt ware, but Wedgwood perfected it and produced it in large quantities, and Mayer, Neal, and Turner afterwards followed Wedgwood, so that England became famous for it on the Continent.

If a hundred people were asked to identify "Wedgwood" ware, they would answer, "blue ground decorated with classic figures in white." The "jasper" ware has become largely typical of Wedgwood, and some faultless specimens of his most refined work are in the museum. Here are also to be found vases of Egyptian and Etrus-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print

*Josiah Wedgwood & Son's manufactory, Etruria, 1732.*

a sort of business manager. This was the position which Sir Robert Borden offered and which I decided to accept. The work that will fall to me will be to prepare the annual budget of the expenditure of the secretariat and of the commissions which will be under the direction of the secretariat. This will involve consultation with all heads of departments, and a review of their estimates. If the League of Nations is the success which we hope and anticipate it will be, this expenditure will, doubtless, be very large within a very short time. It is probable that the league will require and will erect permanent quarters in Geneva.

"Canada under the treaty is bound to participate in the protection of any nation that may be attacked by an external power; in other words, hereafter Canada is a world power with world-wide responsibilities. It is fitting, therefore, that one of her citizens should be associated with the permanent organization upon which will rest the responsibility of bringing this project to a successful culmination. No nation is more desirous that the peace of the world should be maintained than Canada."

## RELATIONS OF CHILE AND UNITED STATES

SANTIAGO, Chile—Relations between the United States and Chile are certain to become closer in future, according to Joseph H. Shea, United States Ambassador, who recently returned from the United States. "All the intellectual, commercial, industrial and financial efforts of the United States are being coordinated in the development of export trade," he said. "The keenest interest is being shown in South and Central America, especially Chile, because of her enormous mineral wealth and her industrial prospects, as well as the progressive spirit of her people. Within the next few years, American trade with Chile should show a substantial increase."

## DRAFT OBSTRUCTORS FACE NEW CHARGE

NEW YORK, New York—The Department of Labor has notified Harry Weinberger, counsel for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, serving prison sentences for conspiracy to obstruct the draft, that upon their release they will be rearrested immediately and held for deportation hearings. Federal warrants have been issued charging them with anarchy. The term of Miss Goldman, who is being held in Jefferson City, Missouri, expires on Sept. 27, and that of Berkman, who is in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, on Oct. 5.

## DEMURRER FILED IN WAR CHEST CASE

WABASH, Indiana—That the complaint of the Huntington County War Chest does not show that the association was ever organized under any law of the State of Indiana will be the contention of attorneys for Samuel C. Scott, defendant in a damage suit for alleged refusal to pay a patriotic pledge. In a demurrer filed by the defendant it is stated that the complaint does not show that Mr. Scott signed the articles of the War Chest.

## UNITED STATES MEN ALL REPATRIATED

NEW YORK, New York—All United States prisoners in Germany have been repatriated, Brig.-Gen. George H. Harries, head of the Commission for the Repatriation of American Prisoners, reported upon his arrival here on the Mount Vernon on Thursday. He declared that when the commission first visited Berlin, United States uniforms were frequently spat upon by the populace, but that the men were ordered not to pay any attention to it and the practice ceased after a short time.

## ATLAS CRUCIBLE STEEL CO.

TRADE L-XX MARK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Of.

High Speed

Licensed Manufacturers of STAINLESS STEEL for cutlery.

We also offer you another quality product in DEWARD non-shrinking tool steel. This steel for its purpose is easily a leader.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS  
DUNKIRK, N. Y.

U. S. A.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES

NEW YORK  
CHICAGO  
ST. LOUIS  
CLEVELAND

DETROIT  
BUFFALO  
PITTSBURGH  
BOSTON

MONTRÉAL  
DAYTON  
TORONTO  
MINNEAPOLIS

## AMERICANIZATION RESULTS IN ARMY

Detachment From Camp Upton  
Composed of 16 Nationalities  
Is Touring Country as Demonstration of Accomplishment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Americanization activity in the United States Army is to be demonstrated in Boston for four days beginning Sept. 21, by a detachment of 30 men known as "Americans All." This detachment from Camp Upton is composed of men of 16 nationalities, one being an uneducated American, and none of whom could read or write English four months ago.

In three months—some in less time—thousands of men of whom these are representative—learn sufficient English to enable them to receive, execute, and transmit verbal orders and messages intelligently, and also to read and understand ordinary written or printed matter as contained in the various drill regulations, soldiers' handbooks, etc.

Army officials in Boston state that the primary purpose of the tour arranged for these men, which is to include Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Newark—New York having already been visited—is to show the country at large that the army is actually accomplishing big results along these lines.

## Development Battalion

During the war every camp conducted a "development battalion" of non-English-speaking and non-educated men, one out of every four drafted men having been found unable to read an American newspaper, or write a letter home. In a period of six months, 25,000 such recruits were trained into good soldiers, by coupling a course in English with military instruction. The authorities felt that the work done was of such untold value and far-reaching good to the men and country alike that it should be put on a permanent basis, and the peace-time army be allowed to accept volunteers of the uneducated and non-American type.

Previous to the present war no person (except an Indian) who could not speak, read, and write the English language was permitted to enlist in the regular army. Under a federal emergency act the War Department reversed this practice in May of the present year, so that the Americanization effort has been renewed with increased vigor.

While in Boston, the detachment plans exhibitions on the Common and in the various alien sections of the city. Individuals of the organization will lecture to their countrymen, and the advantages of enlistment will be emphasized. The most pleasing part about the whole program mapped out by the War Department to make good citizens and soldiers of illiterate soldiers, say the army directors of the

work has been the way in which the men themselves have responded.

## Forgot Racial Distinctions

The methods employed at the recruit educational centers led the men to forget their racial distinctions—they were all learning English; they were all members of one army; they all acquired the American viewpoint. These men from other lands who enlisted under the provisions of the emergency act after three years in the army are entitled to naturalization upon discharge—a saving of two years over the civil process.

The detachment visiting Boston has been trained according to a drill system considered very unique and practical, called "The Cadence System of Close Order Drill," developed by Lieut.-Col. Bernard Lentz of the general staff. Briefly, it is a system in which the men themselves give the actual commands of execution. It has passed rigid tests. For instance, one officer reports that 50 men given up as "undrillable" were drilled one hour a day for three weeks by this method and "at the end of this time they drilled like West Point cadets."

## ELECTRIC LINES TO APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At a meeting of the New York State Electric Railway Association here on Thursday, it was decided to make an appeal to the public for help in solving the financial problem of city and interurban systems. E. A. Mahr Jr., vice-president of the Third Avenue Railway Company, New York City; James D. Quackenbush, attorney for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, New York; J. W. Killen, attorney for the International Railway Company, Buffalo, New York, and Harlow B. Clark, editor of the *Aera*, official organ of the association, and secretary of the association, were among those in attendance. Forty-three of the 53 cities in New York State were represented.

J. K. Choate, chairman of the committee of ten, declared that loss of street car service generally was imminent, that the credit of the companies was destroyed, extensions, improvements and improvements were impossible, more than a fifth of the mileage was in receivers' hands and the rest practically bankrupt. He said that investors would not loan funds for renewals, extensions or improvements and that creditors and owners preferred to sacrifice present investments rather than to let "good money go after bad." Railway service, he said, cannot be furnished by corporations under present conditions as to cost of wages and materials at the same rate at which railways were formerly operated.

## BARON ON UNOFFICIAL MISSION

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Baron von dem Bussche-Hadden-Hausen, former German Minister to Argentina and former Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs in Berlin, who has been in Argentina for some time on what has been described as an unofficial mission, has gone to southern Brazil, where there is a large German population.



"Fall Shopping Is Easy  
When You Buy  
Betty Wales Dresses"

ALL the newest fabrics, the most up-to-date trimming ideas, the loveliest colors, are combined in the new Betty Wales Dresses. And each one is marked by perfect good taste.

Of course it will be necessary to know where to get them, for only one dealer in your town carries them, and he has the new Betty Wales Dresses as soon as they are released. If your friends do not know who your nearest Betty Wales dealer is, write to us and we will gladly send you his name.

Then you should lose no time in seeing the new Fall models he is showing; make your selection early and be one of the first in your town to appear in a new Fall frock. You will find every Betty Wales Dress made in the same thorough, painstaking way, of the same honest materials—and every one is unconditionally guaranteed.

Let us send you our new Style Portfolio, which pictures the season's new models—though to appreciate them thoroughly you should see the dresses themselves. Write for the portfolio today—a post-card will do.



Betty Wales Dressmakers  
110 WALDORF BLDG NEW YORK CITY



## POLICE CASE NOT TO BE TAKEN TO COURT

Boston Strikers Are to Make Appeal in a Campaign of Publicity—Sympathy Strike Is Now Regarded as Doubtful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Indications appeared yesterday that the announcement of a decision by the Boston Central Labor Union with regard to the proposed general strike in aid of the policemen may not be made tomorrow after all. The unions are meeting as rapidly as possible, and a special meeting of the carmen, it is understood, has been called for this evening, but not all the locals will have completed their voting by the time set, it now appears.

The prospect of a general strike is still doubtful in any event. The most significant feature of the situation seems to be the apparent lack of a strike policy on the part of the police and their advisers. It was announced yesterday that they will not appeal to the courts, although they had practically decided to do so a day or two ago; and the latest information is that they intend to carry on a campaign of publicity in order that their cause may be set before the community as favorable a light as possible.

### Explanation Given

The failure to appeal to the courts was not accompanied by any explanation, but it was generally asserted that the decision was reached as a result of the opposition of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to court proceedings. It was recalled that the police, before striking, had considered court action, the interest of their unionization, and their case largely upon the decision of the draft authorities during the war that policemen are not officials but employees. As public employees, it is claimed, they would have a right to organize.

No such appeal was made, however, as did the police commissioner ask the courts for an injunction to prevent men going on strike, although it is hinted that he might do so. The right to appeal to the courts is susceptible to several interpretations, the most probable seem to be that the police either count upon other measures as more effective, or fear an adverse decision would hamper greatly the campaign of the American Federation of Labor for the unionization of the country over.

### Admitted to Public Sentiment

Although Labor leaders are non-committal, it is presumed that they will not take court action, even if successful, but will help them greatly, and that, if unsuccessful, a precedent would be created that would injure their cause elsewhere. It now appears that an appeal to public sentiment, through lectures and other publicity, the general strike, are being had as to their relative merits, in the prospects in favor of the first.

Comments for the policemen were in evidence yesterday and a meeting of the strikers was held, but announcements were withheld concerning them. Organized Labor appears by no means ready to abandon its claim to the protection of the Boston police commissioner that the local police cannot be organized. Organized Labor can, if it sees fit, command funds sufficient to provide for the policemen here while making an energetic fight in their behalf.

Brookline, Worcester and Lynn, all of this State, yesterday furnished developments in line with the police strike campaign. In Brookline, a suburb of Boston, the firemen, who were failing to unionize, decided to withdraw their application for a charter from the American Federation of Labor. Lynn, it was said that some of the men who had urged a union were reconsidering. In Worcester, however, at a convention of men, a speaker expressed sympathy with the Boston police and criticized the police commissioner for granting members of his proposed new force the former members were unable to get.

### Metropolitan Park Cases

The verdict in the cases of a number of metropolitan park policemen failed to appear for street duty Boston after the city force had been given this morning, it is stated, after counsel for the men had made his argument. It brought out yesterday that these who assert that they misunderstood orders and thought they were duty to volunteer or not for the duty, had actually rendered extensive service in checking rioting. An interesting point was also made in their trial yesterday when W. B. Cassas, chairman of the Metropolitan Park Commission, who presented that the board would admit there was a strike on Boston, in the first official recognition of the police as a strike, officials having characterized it as a desertion of duty. In brief, the men of the park police was that they did not want to undertake the work and did not understand that they had been ordered to do it.

### Requirements for New Force

Requirements for the new Boston force appeared in the local papers yesterday. Service men are to be paid, and the entrance salary is of \$1400, considerably higher than the pay of the former policemen, starting at \$1100. Applicants will be in Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, Boston Place, on any day next. Their uniforms will be unlike those of the old force, it is announced.

It is not expected that the men of the new force will be paid very quickly, for it was said

yesterday that the state guardsmen may be on duty here for weeks. There are now 641 uniformed policemen, 406 of whom are patrolmen of experience. In a statement issued yesterday, Labor leaders accuse the police commission of Boston of breaking the law, in advertising for men to take the place of the striking policemen without informing them that Labor trouble exists, as the state law requires. They also call the attention of service men to the fact that 400 of the Boston policemen served in the war, and "because they sought to have established in their department a little of the democracy for which they risked their lives, they find themselves deprived of their means of livelihood and their comrades in service are appealed to to take their places."

## TRADE UNIONISTS MEET IN HOLLAND

International Congress of Labor Brands Capitalism as a "Crime and a Shame"

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The regular International Trade Union Congress was opened recently by the chairman, Mr. Oudegeest, who began his remarks by stating that he felt it a great honor for Holland to receive this historic gathering of representatives of over 16,000,000 workers from all parts of the world. These workers, he declared, knew that it was not the fault of the laboring classes that the disastrous war which had just ended had been brought upon the world. They knew it was the capitalistic governments who were responsible.

He then welcomed the congress in the name of Dutch Labor. The first task of this congress, he said, would be to brand capitalism as a crime and a shame. The proletarian would see that such a war would not be tolerated in future. Its second task would be to arrive at an agreement as to the forms of Socialist organization and the means of carrying on the Socialist work. Labor would have to inquire whether the Labor charter of the Paris peace treaty offered a sufficient basis for further developments and whether the laboring classes were justified in supporting it. A question which also arose was whether cooperation between the League of Nations and the international Labor movement would be possible.

The eight-hour day had been obtained in practically all countries, but the food question was still unsolved. Increased wages and higher prices were keeping pace. The congress would have to consider whether other means than those hitherto followed would have to be devised.

### An American Protest

Mr. Tobin, United States, protested against the statement that the war had been caused by the capitalistic governments. The American delegates, he said, attributed it to the monarchist and militarist system of the two central powers and refused to agree to any other explanation. Mr. Legien then said that Mr. Tobin seemed to consider that imperialism, capitalism, and militarism, could only occur under the monarchical system. There was in the United States, however, more capitalism and imperialism than anywhere else, and this was at least as responsible for the war as anything could be.

The secretary then stated that there were 94 delegates at the congress representing 14 countries and 17,740,000 workmen, the number of Dutch workmen represented being 267,000.

It was likewise stated that the Italian delegates had been unable to appear, as the French Consul at Milan had refused to visit their passports. Mr. Gompers announced that, besides the American Federation of Labor, 21 American republics were represented.

There were 3 delegates for the United States, 4 for Belgium, 2 for Bohemia, 6 for Denmark, 10 for Germany, 8 for Britain, 14 for France, 20 for Holland, 8 for Austria, 3 for Luxembourg, 3 for Norway, 2 for Spain, 5 for Sweden, and 3 for Switzerland, making a total of 91.

### Burgomaster's Address

In the course of this sitting it was announced that the members were to be received by the municipal authorities at the Town Hall at 4 o'clock. This elicited a protest, Mr. Sneevliet declaring that the Amsterdam municipal authorities were "the murderers of the working classes."

At the Town Hall, Mr. Wibaut, Burgomaster, pro tem., addressed the members first in English and subsequently in French and German. After having welcomed them, he congratulated them on the fact that only a few months after the war they had succeeded in assembling an International Congress. That it had been possible to achieve this result was proof positive that even during the war they had been awake to the truth that the world as at present constituted could no longer dispense with international organization.

The desire for new forms of organization was finding expression all over the world, although the methods employed were not the same in all countries. The present congress had shouldered the task of seeing that the place of Labor in the organization of production should be different from what it had been before the war. Mr. Wibaut wished them success in this work, for he said, they understood what the world needed.

### LIMA OFFICIALS DISMISSED

LIMA, Peru.—The prefect of Lima and the supervisor of the port have been dismissed from office as a result of last week's riots. It is expected that Augusto B. Leguia will be proclaimed constitutional President of Peru when the new Congress convenes on Sept. 24.

## MAYOR ATTACKS ONE UNION SCHEME

Plan for New York Organization That Would Include Police and Firemen to Be Submitted to the Municipal Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York City, wrote yesterday to the heads of the several departments giving them instructions to make no provision in the 1920 budget estimates for certain labor union propagandists in the city service.

The Mayor's action followed an announcement that city employees were considering forming a central union, to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. His letter to department heads reads as follows.

"I am informed that there are employees connected with the city service who spend more time agitating and making trouble than they do rendering service for which the city pays them. Some of them seem to think that the time they are on duty should be utilized in reading newspapers or scheming for selfish purposes, and give little consideration to the work they are employed to perform.

"I direct you to give immediate attention to this class of employees and have their positions abolished in next year's budget. They should not be on the city pay rolls to stir up strife and trouble for their employer—the people of the city.

"The board of estimate and apportionment is now taking up the question of increasing the salaries of deserving employees and the honest, faithful employee who is giving the best that is in him to the city should receive your consideration."

### Big Wage Increase Wanted

At a conference of representatives of the Uniformed Firemen's Association, the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, the Union of Technical Men, the Teachers' Union, county and city public service clerks, various inspectors unions and other organizations of city workers, it was decided to propose such a union, with American Federation of Labor affiliation, to the membership of these various bodies.

It was said that the chief demand to be made was a wage increase of about 65 per cent, as it was asserted that although living costs had increased enormously since 1915, the salaries of many workers had remained unchanged, while others had been only slightly increased.

The Municipal Employees Association, formed recently, adopted a non-strike program, declaring that it would make its demands in a peaceable manner. It is said, however, that many of the city employees are becoming extremely dissatisfied at the failure to readjust salary schedules, especially since union workers have won such large increases, and that they may insist upon resorting to strikes if their demands are not promptly met.

### Comparative Salary List

The Uniformed Firemen's Association has announced that in at least 13 cities of the United States firemen are receiving larger salaries than in New York, although seven years ago New York firemen were the highest paid in the country. The association has drawn up the following table, showing the salaries paid to first-grade firemen in these 13 cities:

|                           | Per annum | Platoons |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Chicago, Illinois         | \$1800    | 2        |
| Butte, Montana            | 1800      | 2        |
| Youngstown, Ohio          | 1800      | 2        |
| Akron, Ohio               | 1800      | 2        |
| Atlantic City, New Jersey | 1772      | 2        |
| Brooklyn, Massachusetts   | 1700      | 2        |
| Bridgeport, Connecticut   | 1750      | 2        |
| Lowell, Massachusetts     | 1679      | 2        |
| Holyoke, Massachusetts    | 1678      | 2        |
| Hibbing, Minnesota        | 1660      | 3        |
| Spokane, Washington       | 1656      | 2        |
| Cleveland, Ohio           | 1650      | 3        |
| New York, New York        | 1650      | 2        |

x—Part 2 and part continuous duty.

The Merchants Association has passed and sent to the board of estimates and apportionment resolutions recommending that the salaries of deserving and underpaid city employees be readjusted to enable them to meet higher living costs. The resolution urges such increases particularly for members of the police and fire departments and for the technical men, who, it asserts, are receiving inadequate salaries.

### SIBERIA SHIPMENT HELD UP

SEATTLE, Washington—Business agents of the local longshoremen's union, supported, it is said, by approval of the Central Labor Council, have refused to allow longshoremen to load a shipment of arms and munitions destined for Siberia on the ship.

At the Town Hall, Mr. Wibaut, Burgomaster, pro tem., addressed the members first in English and subsequently in French and German. After having welcomed them, he congratulated them on the fact that only a few months after the war they had succeeded in assembling an International Congress. That it had been possible to achieve this result was proof positive that even during the war they had been awake to the truth that the world as at present constituted could no longer dispense with international organization.

The desire for new forms of organization was finding expression all over the world, although the methods employed were not the same in all countries. The present congress had shouldered the task of seeing that the place of Labor in the organization of production should be different from what it had been before the war. Mr. Wibaut wished them success in this work, for he said, they understood what the world needed.

### LIMA OFFICIALS DISMISSED

LIMA, Peru.—The prefect of Lima and the supervisor of the port have been dismissed from office as a result of last week's riots. It is expected that Augusto B. Leguia will be proclaimed constitutional President of Peru when the new Congress convenes on Sept. 24.

ping Board's steamer Delight. The Labor agents held the handling of such material was in violation of the Labor section of the peace treaty. Operators of the vessel said the shipment would be loaded.

## EDUCATION

Boston University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The department of art and architecture of Boston University has been made a part of the School of Education, and located at 525 Boylston Street, where it was possible to provide the necessary space required for the exclusive use of the drawing and life classes.

The courses established for the first year's work prepare the student for the later study and practice of many allied decorative arts, including architecture and interior decoration, including the design, construction, decoration and furnishing of the home; architectural drawing and furniture design; housing and civic improvement in the community; city planning and garden design; stage settings and costume design; the modeling of ornaments, jewelry making, and other arts and crafts, including decorative design, textiles, bookplates, book covers, posters, lettering, etc.; drawing and etching; painting in oil and water colors.

The department is under the general direction and charge of Frank Chouteau Brown, a Boston architect, who is recognized as a specialist in the designing of residences and country houses.

As a critic and author Mr. Brown has been a contributor to the architectural press for over 20 years, and two of his published books, "Letters and Lettering" and "A Study of the Orders of Architecture," have become standard textbooks.

Mr. Brown has designed some 25 productions for the professional theater. He will teach lettering, decorative and architectural design and drawing, elements and history of architecture, stage craft, and scenic design, and will also assist in classes on sketching and illustration.

Miss Blanche E. Colman, who will

have charge of the classes in drawing and history of ornament, interior decoration, and classes in theory of color and light, is a student of the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the American Academy at Rome and the American School of Archaeology at Rome.

She had many years' experience as designer of interior decorations.

The instructors in the classes in drawing, Anson K. Cross and Aldro T. Hibbard, are established teachers and artists.

Modeling is to be taught by Louis Leach, a graduate of the Normal Art School of Massachusetts.

At a conference of representatives of the Uniformed Firemen's Association, the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, the Union of Technical Men, the Teachers' Union, county and city public service clerks, various inspectors unions and other organizations of city workers, it was decided to propose such a union, with American Federation of Labor affiliation, to the membership of these various bodies.

It was said that the chief demand to be made was a wage increase of about 65 per cent, as it was asserted that although living costs had increased enormously since 1915, the salaries of many workers had remained unchanged, while others had been only slightly increased.

The department is under the general direction and charge of Frank Chouteau Brown, a Boston architect, who is recognized as a specialist in the designing of residences and country houses.

As a critic and author Mr. Brown has been a contributor to the architectural press for over 20 years, and two of his published books, "Letters and Lettering" and "A Study of the Orders of Architecture," have become standard textbooks.

Mr. Brown has designed some 25 productions for the professional theater. He will teach lettering, decorative and architectural design and drawing, elements and history of architecture, stage craft, and scenic design, and will also assist in classes on sketching and illustration.

Miss Blanche E. Colman, who will

have charge of the classes in drawing and history of ornament, interior decoration, and classes in theory of color and light, is a student of the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the American Academy at Rome and the American School of Archaeology at Rome.

She had many years' experience as designer of interior decorations.

The instructors in the classes in drawing, Anson K. Cross and Aldro T. Hibbard, are established teachers and artists.

Modeling is to be taught by Louis Leach, a graduate of the Normal Art School of Massachusetts.

At a conference of representatives of the Uniformed Firemen's Association, the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, the Union of Technical Men, the Teachers' Union, county and city public service clerks, various inspectors unions and other organizations of city workers, it was decided to propose such a union, with American Federation of Labor affiliation, to the membership of these various bodies.

It was said that the chief demand to be made was a wage increase of about 65 per cent, as it was asserted that although living costs had increased enormously since 1915, the salaries of many workers had remained unchanged, while others had been only slightly increased.

The department is under the general direction and charge of Frank Chouteau Brown, a Boston architect, who is recognized as a specialist in the designing of residences and country houses.

As a critic and author Mr. Brown has been a contributor to the architectural press for over 20 years, and two of his published books, "Letters and Lettering" and "A Study of the Orders of Architecture," have become standard textbooks.

## RAILWAY PLAN FOR NORTH AUSTRALIA

Administrator of Northern Territory of Australia Outlines a Scheme for Railway Development Through That Region

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—His Excellency John A. Gilruth, Administrator of the Northern Territory of Australia, has arrived in London. Professor Gilruth is a native of Scotland, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. He has traveled extensively in New Zealand and in Australia. He holds the rank of colonel in the Commonwealth Defense Department. Since 1912 he has held his present appointment as administrator. His knowledge of the territory is vast compared with that of most Australians. Last year he made a trip of over 1600 miles by motor, buggy, and by walking. Camels were also used.

His views on railway development in this far-flung section of the British Empire were sought by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. His Excellency forthwith plunged into his theme as follows:

## Proposes New Line

"I have advocated the construction of a line to Mataranka (formerly Bitter Springs), but as a terminus it would be equally as futile from a profit-earning point of view, as for decades, for many years to come. My reasons for advocating that the line should go via Mataranka and the Warlock Ponds near All Saints' Well are:

"1. Beyond Katherine Crossing, in the vicinity of Maude Creek, a considerable area of black soil country, which I have every reason to hope may be suitable for agriculture, would be served.

"2. The line will be within 12 miles of Mataranka Government Battery, the center of a very large tin field, at least 20 miles in extent, which has every prospect of proving a very valuable asset to the territory. A railway within reasonable distance will do much to stimulate development, and by reducing cost of transport, will enable the lower grade lodes to be washed.

"3. There is a considerable improvement noticeable in the country on approaching Mataranka Springs. At Mataranka is the source of the Roper, which begins in a series of springs whence rushes a large, never-failing, and rarely varying body of beautiful looking clear water. Excellent horse raising country extends intermittently along the Elsey Creek to the Warlock Ponds.

"4. The railway here would also tap the Roper River Valley, which contains the only extent of country so far classified by the land board as first-class pastoral country.

"5. Darwin will become more and more unsuitable as a capital on account of its situation; a more central administration point will become necessary. Despite other opinions expressed to the contrary," declared His Excellency, "I am convinced that the neighborhood of the Roper River source, Mataranka, offers the very best available in the territory for an inland city, because of altitude, its distance from the sea, central situation, good soil, and beautiful river. It is understood, of course, that there is no advocacy of immediate change of capital site, but in considering a route for a transcontinental railway, it would seem obvious that the probability of some such central city becoming a necessity in the future should be considered, especially in a country watered by nature on the whole.

## Pastoral Land

"Between the Devonport and Macdonnell Ranges," continued Professor Gilruth, "the country is good pastoral land, devoid of permanent waters, but every indication that water may be found at shallow depths by bores even wells." He then drew attention to the fact that the railway system of two states had at present within a hundred miles of the territory borders, viz., Selwyn (Duchy mine) in Queensland, and Oodnadatta in South Australia. Extension of the Queensland line would help to make the richest pastoral country of the territory—Barkly tablelands.

"Briefly, what I propose for serious consideration, whatever northern swing may be decided upon, is a deviation of not more than 120 miles to the east of the telegraph line at this point. Such a deviation, it seems to me, will possess the following advantages:

"The Katherine-Oodnadatta route would not be materially lengthened, the swing will present absolutely no engineering problems. I believe only one bridge likely to be required is Katherine to Newcastle Waters and over the King River.

"It will miss a long stretch of pastoral country, which the more direct route would traverse.

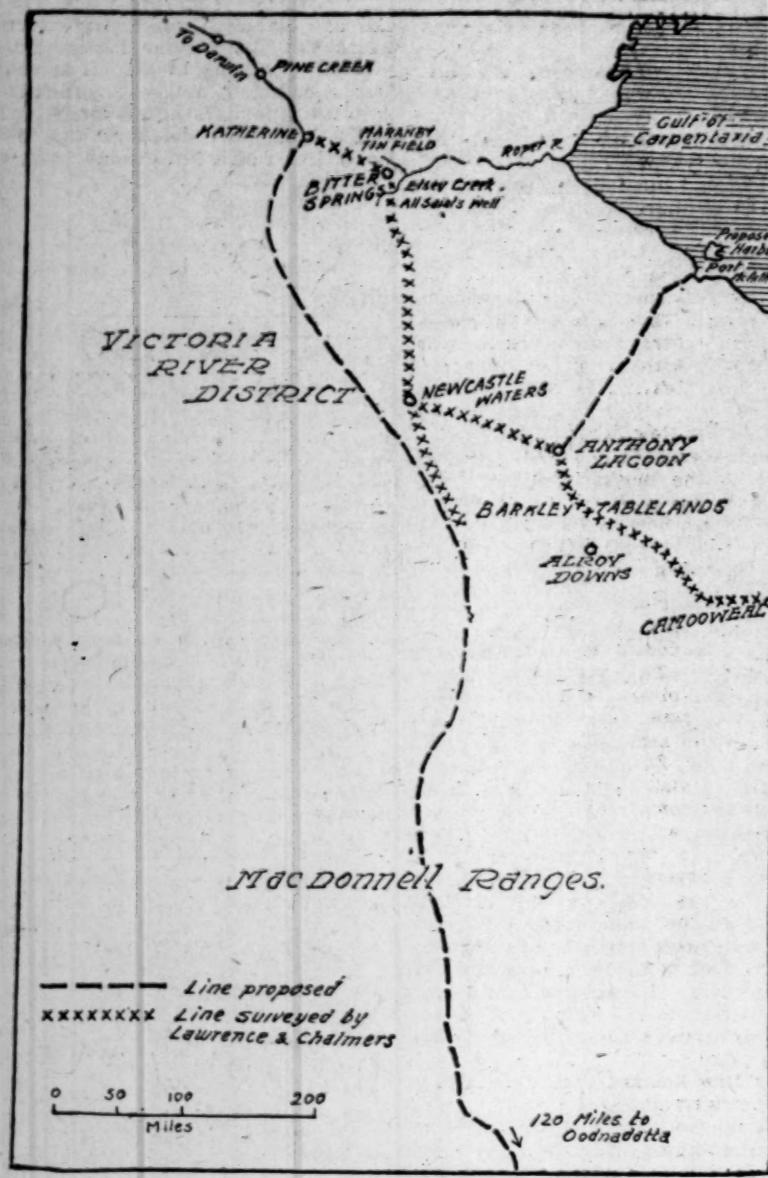
"It will help tremendously to tap our best tracts of country equal in extent to half the area of the State of Victoria.

"Eventually a very short branch link up with the Queensland railway system.

"The total amount of railway construction, if the branch to Queensland from Alroy be included, will not be greater than without the swing of the already proposed branch to Oodnadatta from Newcastle Waters. Other words, supposing we were to run a direct line, and then put a branch from Newcastle Waters to Oodnadatta, and compare that with what I propose and its branch, my branch would be a little shorter, I contend that even if it were a longer, it would be justified.

## McArthur as Outlet

A branch from Anthony Lagoon in the future be made to McArthur, where, information



Map shows the railway projected for this comparatively undeveloped region of the Commonwealth

available indicates, is likely to be found the best situation in the whole Gulf of Carpentaria for a good harbor to accommodate deep-sea boats. I believe there would be no difficulty in constructing a line right on to the island—in fact, the natives walk across to the island now at low tide. Given such conditions, Port McArthur would be the natural outlet for much of the northwest of Queensland.

"7. The early linking up with the Queensland system and railway connection with the populous south will not appreciably retard the extension of the main railway system to the Macdonnell Ranges and Oodnadatta.

"8. Assuming the branch to the gulf later on, then the natural outlet for export products from north of the Macdonnell Ranges, east of the telegraph line, may prove the northern port, and not the southern, judging by the distance on the map. If so, this will again assist in populating the north.

"9. I have discussed the difficulties and possibilities with practically every one who has wide and long experience of the country, hence should be in a position to form a fairly just opinion. I do not propose that the swing I advocate should extend farther than about 120 miles east of the overland telegraph. It would lengthen the line by perhaps 150 miles, but, as against that, it cuts down the length of the branch to connect with Queensland. There is this further to be said: that, although the distance is increased by 150 miles, the cost would not be increased proportionately, because the overland line goes through rough country which would require bridges, whereas going further to the

east you would avoid the necessity for a single bridge."

He concluded by stating that the federal government had already been made familiar with these views through the Public Works Committee.

## MARKED SOBRIETY OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—At the height of the war I never saw one drunken American soldier," declared the general manager of the Adelaide Tramways Trust, Mr. W. G. T. Goodman, who spent some time in the United States on his way to London and on the return journey to Australia.

Mr. Goodman's address which was heartily applauded, was not delivered at a prohibition meeting but at the annual gathering of the members of the Navy League. He told the league that the fact had forced itself on his notice and had intensified his admiration of the caliber and courage of the men.

Prohibition is one of the questions of the moment and with the assembling of the state Parliament attention will be focused on it. For many months the organizers of the prohibition campaign have been at work and their state-wide efforts are to result in wholesale canvassing of legislators. It is intended to wait as a deputation on every member of Parliament—66 of them—on a certain day. The object is to insure that all shall be in possession of the case for the closing of hotels.

The prohibition drive has been as-

sisted materially in recent months by the firm and outspoken protest by the military authorities against the action of some of the hotel keepers in persistently supplying wounded soldiers with liquor.

The state commandant announced that he had toured the streets personally for the purpose of observing the condition and behavior of the troops. On the days of the arrival of transports all hotels in the metropolitan area are closed by military direction but there has been much illicit trading. The law has been flagrantly ignored although close supervision has been exercised and drastic penalties enforced. One of the most prominent hotels in the city has since been shut for the whole period of demobilization and it will not be surprising if, before all the soldiers are back, others are ordered to cease trading. The commandant says that he has been astonished at the extent of the intoxication among returned soldiers at a time when all hotels are supposed to be shut.

The navy league's enthusiastic reception of Mr. Goodman's tribute is significant.

## BELGIUM'S FINANCIAL CLAIM ON GERMANY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Every one knows that from the outbreak of the war, the invader imposed extremely heavy and iniquitous war contributions on the Belgian population. The payment of these exorbitant contributions was covered by loans decreed by the oppressor, and forcibly imposed upon all the provinces of the valiant little country which, besides the devastation, ruin, and spoliation of every kind to which its population was subjected, has thus had to support an inter-provincial debt, the nominal sum of which reaches the enormous sum of 2,347,800,000 francs.

The reimbursement of this debt, as well as interest on it, is incumbent on Germany, and figures on the program of Belgium's claims. The settlement of this important question will be intrusted to the Commission of Reparations, an inter-allied organization instituted by the peace treaty, and on which Belgium will be represented by a permanent delegate.

Meanwhile the Belgian State sees itself obliged to assume the responsibility of this inter-provincial debt, and it is therefore necessary that the government should be authorized to assimilate this debt to the floating debt of Belgium; this proposal has been placed before the Belgian Chamber by the deputy, Mr. Delacroix, and will be discussed at one of the next sittings of the Assembly.

## HEAVY MOVEMENT OF GRAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The heavy movement of grain during the past week has been responsible for a jump of nearly \$10,000,000, for one week, according to the figures given out at the clearing house. Clearings for the week were \$33,279,803 for the preceding week. Bank clearings for the corresponding week in 1918 were \$26,875,575.

## CHANGES ASKED IN MOROCCAN POLICY

Some Advanced Spanish Journals Are Reopening Old Campaign for the Abandonment of the Moroccan Enterprise

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Some comment is being made upon the fact that while General Berenguer, the Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, has admitted in one of his dispatches that Raisuli's force was very well provided with war material, he did not intimate what kind of material the Moorish chief was able to make use of, as was discovered when Raisuli, having taken one of the Spanish positions, was ejected from it suddenly on the following day. It is stated in some of the Madrid newspapers that the truth is that Raisuli "need envy a European army in nothing," and that when he took the Spanish position, he used the very latest types of hand bombs, and poison and inflammable gases. Real news is very scarce, but it is known that the government does not take a light and optimistic view of the situation. It deals out information very sparingly, confining it chiefly to the official reports from General Berenguer. Tangier and foreign capitals are supplying most of the information, all telegrams emanating from such sources being printed in full in the newspapers.

## Demand for Government Candor

There is also a loud cry for candor on the part of the government.

TORONTO, Ontario—The seriousness of the coal shortage problem which so vitally affects the production of gas was dealt with by Arthur V. White, consulting engineer for the Commission of Conservation, this city, at the convention of the Canadian Gas Association at Niagara Falls.

"Apart from the maintenance of the proper morale of the Nation and of the sources and distribution of food, there is," he said, "no question involving physical matters which is of such vital importance to Canada as the fuel problem. Through failure to deal adequately and in a broad and statesmanlike manner with her national fuel problem, Canada may yet experience such a 'pinch' with respect to her fuel supplies as will seriously affect her economic welfare, involving, of course, her financial institutions." He called attention to the fact that Canada imports from the United States about 20,000,000 tons of coal—anthracite and bituminous—and that while Canada expects to be dealt with fairly in the matter of fuel supply, "it is important to take cognizance of the fact that a nation pressed by the demands of its own people may be compelled, under certain conditions, to deprive other nations of even the necessities of life, until the needs of its own citizens are met. Therefore, it would not be surprising if a country like Canada with vast fuel resources, were directed to speed up its utilization of its own fuel and would not be left undisturbed in its enjoyment of burning what is now one of the luxuries of the world—anthracite coal from the fields of Pennsylvania.

"Canada's only sane policy," he continued, "is to develop, and that as rapidly as possible, both her own fuel and power resources, and by coordination of transportation and other cognate agencies, to provide for the distribution and storage of fuel in all communities of the Dominion. In some respects it is more important to move coal and have it adequately stored and distributed throughout Canada than it is to remove the grain out of the country."

## LEAGUE OF JAVA PRINCESSES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland—At Solo, Java, the Koemandang Djawi learns, a movement has been initiated for the foundation of a league of princesses and other native women. The object of the league is to teach the women of all classes to keep house well, to educate their children, and to lighten

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-Fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-Fifth Street

## A Special Monday Offering

18,000 Pairs of French Glace Kidskin Gloves

(short lengths)

at the following extraordinarily low prices:

12,000 Pairs of Real Glace Kidskin Gloves

in all black, or black with white-and-black embroidery; sizes 5 1/2 to 7

at \$1.95 per pair

6,000 Pairs of Real Glace Kidskin Gloves

in white; sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/2

at \$2.10 per pair

## FEATURES OF GREEK LANDING AT SMYRNA

Official Statement Shows That  
Turks, Organized From Con-  
stantinople, Carried on Holy  
War Against Greek Troops

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England.—So many inex-  
plicable reports have been circulated con-  
cerning the regrettable event which  
transpired in Smyrna on May 15, that the  
following official statement, obtained  
from the Greek military au-  
thorities as to the conditions under  
which the occupation of Asia Minor  
was, accomplished by the Hellenic  
forces, is of special value.

On May 14, inter-allied detachments  
disembarked at Smyrna and occupied  
the forts of the town. The following  
day, the first Greek division arrived  
under the command of Colonel Zafirov. Disembarkation was effected  
without incident, and amid an enormous  
crowd which gathered to salute the  
Greek troops, who were immediately  
directed to their encampments. In  
passing by the Turkish quarter, and when near to the Turkish barracks,  
a column of Envoys was fired upon  
from the windows of the houses and  
barracks in the neighborhood. A  
skirmish ensued; as the result there  
were 170 casualties among the Greek  
and Turkish troops, and among the  
civil population which accompanied  
the Greek troops, and who, seized with  
panic, rushed toward the port, and  
created disorder in that quarter. Dur-  
ing the scrimmage, some of the lower  
order seized the occasion to loot a few  
abandoned houses.

The next day, order was completely  
restablished, and a military tribunal  
sentenced one soldier and one Greek  
civilian to pay the extreme penalty,  
and condemned seven other individuals  
to severe sentences. The court con-  
cluded its work during the following  
days with equal vigor; and a mixed  
commission was immediately charged  
with the work of valuing the damage  
committed by the pillagers, and of in-  
demnifying the victims.

### The Succeeding Calm

Since this episode of the first day,  
perfect calm has reigned in the town,  
both in Smyrna itself and in all the  
localities successively occupied by the  
Greek troops, where, it may be said,  
they were received as liberators, not  
only by the Greek population, but also  
by the Armenians and Jews and even  
by the Turkish communities them-  
selves. In this respect it may be men-  
tioned that the Turks refugees from  
Ademli, who were then at Kasaba,  
requested that Greek forces should  
occupy their town in order to protect  
them against Turkish irregulars, and  
the Mayor and sub-prefect of Salihli  
presented to the French officers in-  
trusted with the maintenance of se-  
curity in that locality a request, de-  
manding the dispatch of a Greek  
detachment to protect them against  
Bands and Bashi-Bazouks.

Bands of brigands known as Zelbeys  
came along to make submission to the  
Greek commandant, declaring that  
they were ready to abandon their  
lawless life the moment an equitable  
administration permitted them to live in  
tranquillity. These included eight  
bands, comprising 162 men from  
Osmich, Aldin, Smyrna, etc.

The information on which the re-  
quest questions in the House of Com-  
mons were based, and notably those  
relating to an alleged massacre of  
Turkish prisoners, referred to events  
concerning which no report has pre-  
viously been made, although a minute  
inquiry concerning the troubles at  
Smyrna was carried out under the  
direction of General Leonidopoulos.  
Nevertheless, despite the tranquillity  
which reigns in the regions occu-  
pied by the Greek troops, and the pas-  
sive, even benevolent, attitude adopted  
toward them by the Turkish popula-  
tion, very disconcerting information  
began to reach Smyrna as early as  
May 20 in the shape of announcements  
that bands of Turkish irregulars had  
appeared on the frontiers of the zones  
of occupation. These reports increased  
during the following days, and it became  
clearly evident that they had no  
relation whatever to a revolt of the  
Turkish population, or any hostile at-  
titude to the Greek authorities, but  
that they were characterized by a ten-  
dency toward nationalist reaction, or-  
ganized by Turkish officials, and  
encouraged materially and formally by  
a foreign power.

### Turks Incite Population

On May 24, it was announced that  
several thousand Turks, armed with ar-  
tillery, had assembled at Aldin, where  
the Turkish commandant had ap-  
pealed, calling the population to  
take up arms against the Greeks. On  
May 22, a detachment of 600 Turkish  
troops with 2,000 irregulars, the  
latter under the orders of Colonel Ali

Bey, installed themselves in an olive  
plantation near to Alvalik and com-  
menced to fire upon the town. On  
June 16, strong Turkish detachments  
were observed in the region between  
Panderma and Balkessar. At Denizli,  
the Turkish authorities mobilized six  
classes of reservists, and detachments  
of irregulars crossed the Meander  
River and attacked the Greek posts  
guarding the railway between Baladli  
and Aldin. Numerous Greeks had al-  
ready been assassinated in the dis-  
trict south of the Meander River during  
the previous days, and in the zone  
occupied by the Italian troops at  
Sokia and its environs, 12 Hellenes  
were massacred by Turkish bandits  
who were allowed to operate without  
let or hindrance.

On June 17, 300 irregulars, under  
the very eyes of the Italians, attacked  
the village of Tsangli, looted and  
burnt it, and drove out 1,000 inhabitants  
who, reaching the coast, were  
successful in embarking and taking  
refuge in the island of Samos. On  
the same day, a Greek battalion at  
Pergamos was the victim of a surprise  
attack, as the result of which, after  
certain losses, it was obliged to evacuate  
the town. Strong detachments of  
Turkish irregulars, armed with ar-  
tillery, now descended from Panderma to  
Sonia toward Pergamos. The appear-  
ance of batteries of heavy and field  
artillery was announced from Denizli, and  
numerous Turkish officers, who  
had been demobilized, organized par-  
ties of regulars and irregulars, and  
distributed arms among them.

On June 19, confirmation was re-  
ceived of the formation, in the region  
of Panderma, of a regular Turkish  
force 12,000 to 15,000 men strong, under  
the command of Youssouf Izet Pasha,  
commanding the fourteenth army  
corps. Panderma thus served as the  
base of this force. At Chehideresi, a group  
of 3,000 men gathered, and near  
Endemish another 5,000 Turks were  
organized.

### Greeks Retake Pergamos

On June 20, the town of Pergamos  
was retaken by the Greeks after a  
combat of 14 hours against the Turk-  
ish regulars, armed with quick-firing  
guns, and numerous irregulars. The  
next day the Greek detachment occu-  
pying the village of Nazli to the east  
of Aldin, found it necessary to retire,  
while sustaining a few casualties. The  
re-entry of the Turks into Nazli was  
the signal for attack upon numerous  
Christians. There were victims in  
Nazli itself, and at Aktse, Klosk, and  
Soultan Hissar.

On June 26, a detachment of 400  
Turks appeared in the neighborhood  
of Aldin, and was dispersed with a loss  
of 40 men. Between Balkessar, Sonia,  
and Ak Hissar, the Turkish forces  
were augmented to 150,000 men; at  
Salihli, 3,000 men; at Denizli, 10,000  
men; while near Pergamos there were  
3,000, near Aldin 3,000, and at Bozdag,  
3,000. The heavy armament consisted  
of numerous pieces of artillery and a  
great number of quick-firing guns,  
added to which it may be stated that  
the mobilization of numerous classes  
of the Turkish Army was then being  
pushed forward actively. At the time  
of drawing up this report, it has been  
become increasingly evident that the  
organization of this Turkish Army is  
being directed from Constantinople,  
the "ravitaillement" being furnished  
from the base at Panderma. Superior  
officers have made their appearance in  
divers centers where they presided  
over the mobilization of classes defi-  
nitely recalled to the colors in order  
to carry on the Holy War against the  
Greeks.

### Unprecedented Military Situation

A vast reaction is taking place  
under the auspices of the Turkish  
Government, doubtless encouraged by  
other factors, who have an interest in  
creating a situation of disorder in  
Asia Minor. As to the Greek troops,  
it may be said that they have been  
placed in a military situation without  
precedent. They were authorized to  
occupy a certain region, and had to  
submit passively to looking on while  
Turkish troops were concentrated in  
their immediate proximity and pro-  
ceeded to offensive action. The Turks,  
as distinct from the Greeks, have en-  
joyed full liberty of movement, even  
including the utilization of railway  
lines, nominally controlled by allied  
officers. As an example of this, it  
may be remarked that in order to in-  
terrupt the movement of Turkish  
troops, the Greek detachment at one

time occupied an important bridge on  
the Ak Hissar Railway. It was imme-  
diately recalled by the Greek com-  
mand, for the reason that Ak Hissar  
lay beyond the zone of occupation;  
but the Turks immediately profited by  
this freedom of action to gather im-  
portant forces in the region of Ak  
Hissar, whence they threatened Mag-  
nesia.

It is probable that this Turkish  
campaign, which is being conducted in  
opposition to the clauses of the armis-  
tice and against the wishes of the  
Allies, appears to the Ottoman au-  
thorities as being the only way of sal-  
vation. Realizing that there are cer-  
tain parts of the Ottoman Empire the  
fate of which has been already de-  
cided, they are concentrating their ef-  
forts on these territories, where it ap-  
pears to them, in view of the reserva-  
tions in the political policy of the  
entente, that no accord has yet been  
reached, and where they may, accord-  
ingly seek to profit now, as in the  
time of Abdul Hamid, from the jeal-  
ousies and divergent interests of the  
great powers.

### BOLSHEVIST TACTICS IN QUEENSLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—North  
Queensland has attracted a large pro-  
portion of the Industrial Workers of  
the World and revolutionary Russian  
elements. Townsville, one of the chief  
cities in the north, has just had a taste of  
bolshivist tactics in the shape of  
rioting and clashes with the police.  
Queensland's Labor government has  
shown firmness in dealing with the po-  
sition.

Following a strike of meat workers  
employed by the big canning works, a  
section of the strikers raided the rail-  
way yards at Stewart Creek and re-  
leased 400 head of cattle belonging to  
the Ross River meat canning works.  
Two of their leaders were arrested.  
On the following Sunday, two days  
later, a crowd of men, singing "The  
Red Flag," attempted to release their  
leaders. The police at first used blank  
cartridges, and then opened fire with  
live cartridges, shooting low. Several  
men were wounded, none dangerously.

The rioters fled, but on the follow-  
ing day they broke into gun shops and  
stole rifles and revolvers. At this  
stage the sober elements of the Labor  
unions, realizing the danger of the po-  
sition, intervened and forbade the  
men to hold meetings. The arrival of  
100 police, hurriedly dispatched to  
Townsville by the government, had an  
excellent effect.

Mr. Ryan, the Premier, announced  
that the authority of the government  
would be upheld. He issued a pro-  
clamation calling upon the residents of  
Townsville to obey the law. When a  
special train with police reinforcements  
was held up 18 miles from Townsville by the refusal of the rail-  
way men to conduct it further he  
took prompt action to punish the  
rebellious railway servants. The train  
reached Townsville driven by railway  
officials. While the extremist section  
of the Labor Party divided its indignation  
between Mr. Ryan and the police, the  
citizens of Queensland applauded the  
government for its determination to  
enforce order.

### DUTCH FAIR AT BRUSSELS

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The  
Compagnie Belge d'Expansion Industrielle  
et Commerciale has arranged for the  
first Netherlands Annual Fair at Brussels  
to be held from Sept. 27 to Oct. 11.  
Exhibitors have been assured that  
Belgian commercial centers have  
shown great sympathy with the  
scheme. Only Dutch products will be  
admitted.

### BURMA AND SELF-GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation of  
three Burmese gentlemen, headed by  
Maung Pu, is now on its way to Eng-  
land. The object of the deputation is  
to obtain the inclusion of Burma in  
the Government of India Bill, now  
before Parliament, on equal terms  
with the other provinces of India. At  
present Burma alone of the great  
provinces is excepted from the  
constitutional reforms outlined in this  
bill.

## NEW ZEALAND HAS DEFENSE PROBLEM

Question Raised as to Whether  
the Country Shall Maintain  
Its Own Naval Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The  
problem of naval defense is facing  
the people of New Zealand and the  
attempt at its solution will add to the  
plexities of a difficult political sit-  
uation; since it must involve one or  
other of the political parties in pro-  
posals for heavy recurring expendi-  
ture.

New Zealand has admitted her re-  
sponsibility for a share of the Empire's  
navy. But in practice this country has  
evidenced the logical consequences of this  
admission. Successive governments  
have salved their consciences by making  
cash payments to the British Ad-  
miralty, and by arranging for the en-  
listment of a few navy men in New Zea-  
land and by talking vaguely of larger  
plans. But now the main issue, sus-  
pended during the war, is appearing  
again in a concrete form, owing to  
the visit of Lord Jellicoe and Britain's  
offer of warships to begin a New  
Zealand navy.

### Two Schools of Thought

The people of this Dominion are  
divided into two schools of thought on  
this naval issue. One school says that  
the proper policy is for New Zealand  
to support "a supreme Imperial navy"  
under central control; in other words,  
the Dominion is simply to assist in the  
maintenance of the British fleet without  
taking direct responsibility. The other  
school demands that New Zealand  
shall follow the example of Australia  
and maintain a naval force of its own,  
fully controlled by the New Zealand  
Government, but ready to cooperate with  
the other naval forces of the Empire under the  
direction of the British Admiralty in time  
of war. Such a force naturally would

be associated often with the Australian  
squadron.

When the establishment of local  
dominion fleets was first mooted, the  
British Admiralty offered objections.  
The naval experts in London said that  
the scheme was weak strategically and  
that divided commands in time of war  
might be disastrous. The Australian  
Government persisted and the out-  
break of the war found a small  
Australian fleet, headed by the  
battle-cruiser Australia, in South Pacific  
waters. This force passed under  
Admiralty control and played its part  
in the war without friction or difficulty.  
New Zealand in 1914 was repre-  
sented in British waters by the  
battle-cruiser New Zealand, built at the  
Dominion's expense in 1910-12 and pre-  
sented to the mother country. The  
Dominion was also paying a subsidy to  
the British fleet and maintaining on  
its own coasts two or three old cruisers  
of small fighting value.

### The Obvious Path

The imperial authorities appear now  
to have abandoned their objections to  
local fleets. The Australian scheme is  
firmly established and there is little  
doubt that New Zealand is going to  
follow in the same lines. The battle-  
cruiser New Zealand, carrying Lord  
Jellicoe, is visiting local waters, and  
the former commander-in-chief of the  
Grand Fleet will be prepared to make  
proposals to the government. The  
Imperial Government has offered the  
Dominion, as a gift, a light armored  
cruiser of the latest type, and it has  
been indicated that the New Zealand  
Government can have more ships if it  
wants them. The question is not so  
much what this country will do as  
how far it can proceed along the ob-  
vious path.

The New Zealand ensign is going to  
fly from warships in the South Pacific.  
That may be taken for granted. But  
a Nation numbering about 1,000,000,  
with a public debt that has been almost  
doubled by the war and with an added  
annual burden of not less than £6,  
000,000 for interest, sinking fund and  
pensions, cannot afford to talk very  
large in naval matters. The present  
annual charge for defense on sea and  
land, exclusive of all war expenditure,

exceeds £550,000, and the army  
charges are bound to increase in the fu-  
ture. Of course a successful League of  
Nations might lift much of the burden  
by making it unnecessary for British  
dominions to arm. But the white peo-  
ple on this side of the world are not  
disposed at present to lean heavily on  
the league.

### MINOR RAIDS BY AFGHANS

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—After referring  
to His Excellency the Viceroy's letter  
as the "source of friendship and con-  
cord," the Ameer of Afghanistan in his  
latest communication enters upon a  
long dissertation on the one-sided  
character of the armistice terms and  
the impossibility of their literal observ-  
ance. In response to the demand for  
the withdrawal of his regular troops,  
The Mohmand Iashkar at Ghilzai  
had a severe lesson recently. About  
500 tribesmen followed up a recon-  
naissance which was returning to  
Dakka. They were subjected to hot  
artillery fire, but owing to haze and  
the consequent difficulty of observa-  
tion, the gunners returned to camp, in  
the belief that they had done very little  
damage.

The Mohmands admit 58 casualties  
and proportionate numbers of wounded.  
There has in consequence been  
much less sniping into the camp at  
Dakka. Apart from this, up to the  
time of writing, there has been nothing  
done at the front for some time.

### CANADIAN CATTLE IMPORTATION

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Mr. O'Connor of  
County Kildare, who is regarded as  
an authority in the cattle trade, is of  
opinion that the admission of Canadian  
cattle to Ireland would not only  
injure the industry in Ireland, but  
would ruin it, and only a small section  
of stall feeders in England and Scotland  
would benefit by it. He thinks the  
prevailing high freights prevent  
any immediate danger, but the govern-  
ment should take steps to improve  
the breed of cattle in Ireland instead  
of allowing Canadian cattle in. It  
should never forget their dependence  
on foreign food supplies before and  
during the war. A prominent member  
of Parliament had written to him that  
it had come out in committee that the  
War Cabinet had agreed, in 1917, to  
the importation of Canadian cattle at  
the end of the war.

## VICEROY'S REPLY TO LETTER OF Ameer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—After referring  
to His Excellency the Viceroy's letter  
as the "source of friendship and con-  
cord," the Ameer of Afghanistan in his  
latest communication enters upon a  
long dissertation on the one-sided  
character of the armistice terms and  
the impossibility of their literal observ-  
ance. In response to the demand for  
the withdrawal of his regular troops,  
The Mohmand Iashkar at Ghilzai  
had a severe lesson recently. About  
500 tribesmen followed up a recon-  
naissance which was returning to  
Dakka. They were subjected to hot  
artillery fire, but owing to haze and  
the consequent difficulty of observa-  
tion, the gunners returned to camp, in  
the belief that they had done very little  
damage.

The Mohmands admit 58 casualties  
and proportionate numbers of wounded.  
There has in consequence been  
much less sniping into the camp at  
Dakka. Apart from this, up to the  
time of writing, there has been nothing  
done at the front for some time.

### HIS EXCELLENCY REPLIED

His Excellency replied that, while  
glad to learn that the Ameer was  
anxious for peace, the tone of his letter  
compelled the conclusion that the  
Ameer did not appreciate the true  
position. The Ameer appeared to forget  
that it was the Afghan Government  
that began the war and that it was  
the Afghan Government that was now  
suing for peace.

His Excellency invited the Ameer to<br

## THE TERCENTENARY OF JEAN COLBERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
History reports that Cardinal Mazarin, in his last letter to his royal master, commended to his good graces his friend, Jean Baptiste Colbert. "Je vous dois tout, Sire, mais je crois m'acquitter en quelque sorte avec une majesté en vous donnant Colbert."

It would seem, however, that Louis was actually in no need of such recommendation, having on his own part discovered the abilities of this man who, not long before, had been released from a commercial career and procured employment under Le Tellier, then either Comptroller-General of Finance or Minister of War. Colbert's talents had been revealed through his able investigation and disclosure of the treachery of Nicolas Fouquet, "surintendant" of the department of finances. It was not long after the fall of this public official, whose reputation was so vigorously defended by Mme. de Sévigné, that Colbert succeeded to the duties of his office, although he was not formally appointed until 1665.

It was, up to a very limited point, the heyday of men of humble birth and rank. "Le grand monarque," it is clear, had his own good reason for installing a ministry of "titled clerks." Only 23 years old when deprived of the advice of Mazarin, Louis at once announced: "Je serai, à l'avenir, mon premier ministre." And so he continued. For the "business of reigning" appealed to him vastly as one into which he might whole-heartedly cast his every energy and power. For 30 years, Louis lived his promise, devoting not less than nine hours each day to consideration of the affairs of his realm. Having at last seen the power of the great nobles curtailed or crushed, Louis proposed to rule in every sense of that mighty word. It has been suggested that he was content to turn his nobles into courtiers, while men from the middle class held high offices, because he knew that these latter he could more completely control. During the first years of Louis' personal government, he was enormously influenced by the ideas of Colbert, so much so, as one historian declares, that "the reign of Louis XIV and the biography of his great minister are almost identical."

### His Career Begins

Jean Baptiste Colbert was born at Reims, in 1619. The boy was probably apprenticed to a woolen draper of his native city, but an uncle, Jean Baptiste Colbert de Saint Pouange seems to have recognized his larger opportunities, consequently finding him employment as a secretary in Paris. Aside from this first introduction to public life, which Colbert owed to a relative, he made his way simply upon his own personal merits. His biographers tell us that he was of an unprepossessing appearance, so "serious as to be often thought forbidding. Even the sunny, universally courted Mme. de Sévigné dubbed him "Le Nord," and trembled at the suggestion of an audience with him. We are told that he was a person of few words, considering long discussion and conversation but wasted time. Seldom would he give a quick answer to any question of weight, always preferring that it should be written out for him to study at his leisure. He is said to have slept little, seeking his only diversion in change of work. His patience, his ability for taking of infinite pains, his mastery of detail, these qualities were exactly the ones to attract the approbation of the King.

### The Public Finances

When once Le Tellier had brought together Cardinal Mazarin and Colbert, the newcomer's rise to power was almost phenomenal. At the time of his investigations of Fouquet's daily statements of accounts, Colbert had already begun his reform of the public finances, with the intent to place them upon a genuine business basis. While Comptroller-General of Finances, he instituted a council of finance and a chamber of justice; he called to account many fraudulent agents of the state revenues, forcing them to give up the King's gold which had been most at times to stick upon their own palms. More than 4000 of these men were fined and made to disgorge, to the profits of the King's treasury, though, unfortunately, little to the benefit of the poor of the land. Often, indeed, Colbert would refer to the "relief of the people" which he so much desired; but this desire was more a form of speech than of intention. He regarded the state finances as a gigantic problem to be solved by the activity of his acute business sense. He gloried in the realization that he could prevail against all odds. Business detail and labor became a passion with him, and the same devotion he expected from his associates. He greatly reduced the indebtedness of the State, and partially remedied the collection of the taxes and the abuses of the "taille." It was his aim to return to the public service many funds which had, by one or another means, been diverted into private purses. At the same time, he wished to enlarge the wealth of France, by extending trade and industry.

Systematically he bent his keen intellect to the standardization of weights and measures throughout the

land and to the elimination of the deficiencies in the quality of woollens or linens or laces. He went so far as to induce foreign artisans and workmen of all trades to bring their tools and equipment into France. Under him the great Gobelin tapestries were first set up; more than a hundred other establishments were started bearing the royal title. Inmates of the religious houses were encouraged to manufacture, every attention was directed to industry, all honor accorded those who labored to good profit. Colbert exhorted, abused, threatened; sometimes his efforts availed nothing, still gradually industrial France was

tent upon war; and Louis saw war as a glorious enhancement of his splendor, and an avenue towards the extension of his powers and prerogatives. The struggle between the two men waxed keen, but was at length settled in favor of Louvois, the son of Colbert's one-time patron, Le Tellier. One cannot but feel that, after all, Louis had little comprehension of the aims of his great Minister, one of the ablest statesmen whom France has ever known: a man who rose suddenly out of comparative obscurity, held at one time another many high offices of state and who, though forsaken in the end, still prevails in the great benefits

## MUSIC

English Notes  
By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Messrs. Chapel & Co. for the twenty-fifth season of Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall, under the conductorship of Sir Henry Wood and the management of Mr. Robert Newman, announced to begin on Saturday, Aug. 16, and to continue nightly for ten weeks, promised as novelties to be produced a total of 27 works, of which 15 are of British or American origin, while the remaining 12 are foreign. The former include Balfour Gardiner's "The Joyful Home-Coming," Eugène Goossens Jr.'s orchestral prelude, "Philip II," George Butterworth's idyl for orchestra, "The Banks of Green Willow," a scherzo for orchestra by Arnold Bax, D. Howell's symphonic poem, "Lamia," Roger Quilter's "Children's Overture," two pieces for orchestra by Edgar Banting, Lord Berners' "Spanish Piece" for orchestra, Cecil Sharp's suite of Sword Dances of Northern England and Morris Dance Tunes; Howard Carr's "The Jovial Huntsman"; J. R. Heath's rhapsody, "The Slopes of Kaimactobalan"; Eric Coates' suite, "Summer Days"; and Martin Shaw's concert overture, "The Cocky Bird." The two American works are by David Stanley Smith, represented by an overture, "Prince Hal," and by Henry Hadley, with his "Culprit Fay" rhapsody.

The 12 foreign novelties for the season are Pratella's "Three Dances," for orchestra; F. D. Erlanger's "Suzum Corda"; Alfred Casella's "Le Couvent sur l'Eau"; Granados' "Goyescas" (No. 1) for orchestra, "The Lover's Wooing"; Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie" (an orchestral version); Malipiero's "Impressions dal Vero" (Part II); a "Rhapsody Roumaine" by Stan Golestan—a Rumanian composer; Widor's "Sinfonia Sacra" for organ and orchestra; Florent Schmitt's "Rêves" (op. 65); Tcherepnin's Quartet for Four Horns; and Albeniz's "Iberia." This year the concerts were to begin at 8 p. m. instead of the earlier hour adopted during war time.

New works were produced in quick succession at Covent Garden during the last weeks of the season. One of the most interesting additions to the repertoire has been Borodin's "Prince Igor," which was sung in English, acted by British artists, and conducted by Mr. Albert Coates. The opera is not unknown in London, for it was given in 1914 by the Russian Opera Company, and many memories of the pre-war season were reawakened by the recent performance.

"Prince Igor" is a fine work and gives an unusually brilliant picture of medieval life and manners in Russia. The theme is Prince Igor's campaign against a Tartar tribe, his disaster and captivity, the Tartar Khan's chivalrous treatment of him and the happy return home. Borodin left the opera in an unfinished state; indeed, the overture was not even written down, though fortunately his pupil, Glazounov, had

given a fine work and makes an immediate appeal through its barbaric splendor, the oriental element being skillfully contrasted with the national Russian coloring. The recent performance, taken all round, was an excellent one. Mr. Edmund Burke was impressive in the title part, as also was Mr. Norman Allin in his portrayal of Kostchak. Mme. Edna Thornton and Mme. Licitte (the two leading ladies

showed a real appreciation of the value of the picturesque music and gave sympathetic readings of their respective parts. A noteworthy feature of the score is the beautiful series of dances and choruses given in the Polovetz camp; these were executed with a vigor that roused the unbounded enthusiasm of the spectators. Mr. Coates is undoubtedly a conductor of preeminent ability, and it was to him that the chief honors of the evening deservedly fell.

A special musical event was the gala performance at Covent Garden. As had been announced, the decorations were not so elaborate as in former years, it being felt that no exorbitant expense should be incurred since the proceeds were to be devoted to the Housing Association for Officers' Families. The Royal Box was decorated with the Royal Standard and the Union Jack, and on the opposite side of the house a number of grand tier boxes were thrown into one to accommodate the representatives of the diplomatic corps and of the government invited by the management. This Brodningian box was adorned with the flags of the Allies. On the arrival of the King and Queen, who were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, Prince Henry, and Princess Mary, the whole house rose to receive them and the orchestra (conducted by Mr. Percy Pitt) played the national anthem. The program was as follows:

"God Save the King."

Act III of Puccini's Opera, "La Bohème" (in Italian).

Mimi ..... Nellie Melba

Musetta ..... Kathleen Desportes

Rodolfo ..... Thomas Burke

Marcello ..... Marie Sammarco

Conductor, Leopoldo Mugnone

Scene: The Toll Gate

Act II of Isidore de Lara's Opera "Nail" (in English).

Nellie ..... Rosina Buckman

Haydar ..... Frank Mullings

The Emir ..... Percy Heming

Prémière Danseuses,

Eily Geralt, Maisie Ninette de Valois

Conductor, Sir Thomas Beecham

Scene: The Interior of Moorish Café

Act II of Gounod's Opera, "Roméo et Juliette" (in French).

Juliette ..... Nellie Melba

Gertrude ..... Louise Bérat

Roméo ..... Fernand Anseaux

Gregorio ..... Alban Grand

Conductor, Percy Pitt

Scene: A Garden—Juliette's Balcony

Act III of Carpenter's Opera, "Louise" (in French).

Louise ..... Louise Edvinga

Julies ..... Fernand Anseaux

Le Pape des Fous ..... André Gilly

La Dameuse ..... Ninette de Valois

Conductor, Albert Coates

Scene: At the top of the Butte Montmartre.

The inclusion of Act II of de Lara's "Nail" in the program was peculiarly interesting, since this is the first time that a work by an English composer, performed by British artists with a British conductor, has found a place upon such an occasion.

The performance was of a high order, every one contributing of his best. It was a genuine pleasure to hear Mme. Melba in two favorite operas, and she sang with immense fervor and characteristic freedom, while her coadjutors could hardly have better assisted in the interpretations.

The seaside summer orchestras are in full swing at all the watering places of the north of England. Professor Spielman, the famous viola player of the Hallé orchestra, is in the midst of something like his fortieth season as conductor of the Blackpool North Pier Orchestra, and Mr. Arthur Payne, so long the leader of the Queen's Hall Orchestra in London, is once more conducting at Llandudno. Every well-known summer resort has one or more of these season orchestras, which are recruited from the big towns, and some of them are remarkably good. The Blackpool and the Llandudno concerts

are perhaps musically the best of the lot, but there is in most places a growing tendency to improve the character of the music given. Some of the bigger hotels have special concerts for their week-end visitors. The Norbreck Hydropathic (near Blackpool), to take

an example in point, sometimes engages the Brodsky quartet. Blackpool is certainly a very musical center during the summer months. The Beecham Opera Company paid it a return visit preparatory to its tour in the chief Scottish cities. During the month of August Blackpool is a sort of Manchester-by-the-Sea.

The recent action of the Manchester Education Committee in appointing a musical adviser is one that cannot be too highly commended, and is worthy of imitation by other large municipal education committees. In all elementary schools in England music is some form is taught, generally in the form of class singing, but sometimes also in the higher grade schools, in the form of piano and violin lessons. In Manchester alone there are some 400 elementary schools, and it is one of the duties of Dr. Carroll, the musical adviser, to inspect the music-teaching of all these schools—a somewhat difficult undertaking in itself for any single man to grapple with. Another of his duties, and one that is more likely to produce fruitful results, is to lecture on the art and practice of music-teaching to the various teachers of the 400 schools to whom is committed the task of training the children in class singing. Method in music-teaching is just as important as in any other branch of study, and it is only that what might be expected that there is great room for improvement in the music-teaching of the board schools, because the teachers employed are rarely experts, and only teach singing as something supplementary to their ordinary scholastic work. Weekly lectures of a practical nature by a musician who has made a special study of the art of teaching cannot fail to improve the standard of school-teaching, and will have the effect of stimulating the interest of a hard-working section of the community in this particular subject.

### New York Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Orchestra and chorus for the season of opera to open in Mexico City on Sept. 29 will be recruited in Mexico, according to information given by Gennaro Papi on leaving here to take musical direction of the performances. There will be 10 representations, covering five weeks' time. Mr. Papi said half of the bills are given in theater and half in the Arena. Those in the Arena will be given on Sundays. At every performance, if plans work out as expected, Mr. Caruso will take part. The tenor's chief associates will be Mme. Destinn, soprano; Mme. Bezanoni, contralto; and Mr. Ordonez, baritone.

The operas determined upon are "Carmen," "Samson and Delilah," "Aida," "Tosca," "Masked Ball," "Forza del Destino," "Pagliacci," "Elixir d'Amore," "Bohème," and "Manon Lescaut."

Improvements on the Lexington Theater, where the Chicago Opera Company gives its New York season, are being made, in order that the house may better answer the requirements of opera production. The place occupied by the orchestra is being enlarged to accommodate 100 musicians and the mechanical equipment of the stage is being amplified. Artists of the Chicago Opera Company who are coming to the United States from Europe include Mme. Raisa and Messrs. D'Angelis, Dol-i and Rimini. They are due to arrive in New York by the steamer Dante Alighieri about Oct. 3.

A quartet of Metropolitan Opera singers, comprising Mme. Alda, soprano, Miss Lazzari, contralto, Charles Hackett, tenor, and Mr. de Luca, baritone, are to give 30 concerts in cities of the United States and Canada during the coming season under the direction of Charles Wagner. The first engage-

ment of the quartet is at Toronto, Ontario, on Oct. 3.

"So I shall not be too much crowded with rehearsals after the concert and opera season begin," said Artur Bodanzky, the conductor of the New Symphony Orchestra, explaining why he was putting his men through a drill on the repertory every day at Carnegie Hall. "It is early to begin practice," he went on to observe, "but my orchestra has appeared but little before the public and must be worked into shape before it goes on the platform to play a symphony program. It must be completely prepared."

Mr. Bodanzky, succeeding Mr. Varese, who resigned the conductorship of the New Symphony Orchestra last spring after giving one concert, has completed the membership of the organization for the coming winter, the last appointment being Scipio Guidi, who succeeds Arkady Bouzin as concertmaster. Mr. Bourstis, resigned soon after rehearsals began this fall. Other members of the New Symphony Orchestra are: L. Horowitz, principal player in the second violin section; T. Fisher, first viola player; C. van Vliet, first violincellist; A. Fortier, first double bass player; D. Maquerre, first flute; A. Marchetti, first oboist; A. Nicoletti, English horn; H. Leroy, first clarinet; B. Kohon, first bassoon; D. Caputo and A. Resch, first horn players; P. Capodiferro, first trumpet; C. Cusimano, first trombonist; E. Weber, tuba; W. Strelsin, first harp. Mr. Bodanzky is to continue as conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House while directing the concerts of the orchestra. The programs of his first two symphony concerts are as follows:

Oct. 9 and 10—Wagner, "Faust" overture; Loeffler, "Pagan Poem"; Beethoven, fifth symphony.

Oct. 23 and 24—Mendelssohn, "Ruy Blas" overture; Debussy, "Iberia" symphonic poem; Brahms, violin concerto (Mr. Thibaud, soloist); Berlioz, scherzo, from "Romeo and Juliette" and march from "Damnation of Faust."

For all persons, except season subscribers, orchestra seats at performances of the Metropolitan Opera Company hereafter are to be \$7 each. The former price was \$6. The price of certain other seats has also been advanced \$1, but the price of locations in the upper part of the house remains unchanged.

## WHEAT PRICES MAY BE FORCED DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Canadian Wheat Board has issued a statement to all retailers warning them that unless they sell flour below \$11 a barrel, immediate measures will be adopted to force the prices down, if necessary by establishing flour-selling depots. "At the time the board was created," the statement says, "the wholesale price of winter wheat flour was \$10.50 a barrel and over, and though it is quoted at \$9.40 at the present time the retail prices are from \$12 to \$12.20 a barrel in half-barrel sacks, and as high as \$14 in seven-pound packages, which represents a spread between the wholesale and retail prices of from \$2.60 to \$4.60, which, in the latter case, includes the additional cost of providing smaller packages. The maximum wholesale price now allowed by the board for winter wheat flour is \$9.95 in Toronto or \$10.10 in Montreal. It is the opinion of the Canadian Wheat Board that the consumer should be able to buy his flour in Toronto under \$11 a barrel, which would allow a reasonable profit for the retailer, and if prices do not come down at once to this level it is the intention of the board to adopt measures to bring them down."

## Mandel Brothers, Chicago

announce, for the week of September 22 to 27,

## Autumn fashions' stately accession

authenticated prophecy of '19-'20 vogue

Fashionable Chicago, visiting this formal autumn exhibit, will be interested in the knowledge that our buyers are but now returned from Paris, bringing authoritative examples of the genius of foremost French designers. Costumes and wraps, hats, and fabrics, constitute the nucleus of impressive inaugural exhibits.

## The annual sale of oriental rugs

—a success owed to initiative and merit

Continuing thruout the week the busy disposal of \$150,000 worth of the choicest Persian and Chinese rugs—many recently forwarded via the newly opened Bagdad railway—all at quotations considerably below prevailing retail figures.

## SCHERVEE STUDIOS

Interior Decorators, Photographers, Art Dealers  
356 Boylston Street, Boston

### A Store of Unusual Attractions

One of the charming features in our Studio is  
The Cheney Phonograph  
Visitors Welcome

## MEAT PRICES NOT TO BE INCREASED

New York Agents of Two Packing Companies Promise to Make No Advance Till Books and Claims Are Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Representatives of two of the big packing companies promised officials in charge of the food situation here last night to refrain from increasing meat prices until their books are examined and their claims considered. These men are in charge of local plants and subsidiary companies. Their promise was made to Oscar Straus, who has been appointed by Arthur Williams, New York food commissioner, as deputy commissioner of markets, and they agreed to cooperate with Mr. Straus fully during his inquiry into the alleged necessity for the high prices of meat.

W. H. Noyes, chairman of the committee, is connected with Swift & Co.'s local plant. Other wholesalers present, representing Wilson & Co., Morris & Co., and the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, described as a "so-called independent company," joined with Mr. Noyes in offering to allow an investigator appointed by Mr. Straus to examine their books and promising to help by furnishing all required information. All declared that for a long time they had been losing money.

### Packers Say Books Are Open

"I do not believe there is a man at this conference who is not anxious to stand better with the public than at present," said Mr. Noyes. "I know that we are accused of profiteering and that we appear in an unfavorable light in general. I do not ask you to take my word that our business has been unprofitable for the last few months; any intelligent public accountant can tell you so, and our books are open to anyone you may send to examine them, provided it is some one who has no connection with the War Trade Board—this is not to be an ex parte investigation."

In reply to Mr. Straus' remark that if prices were going down it might be unnecessary to make such an investigation, Mr. Noyes and others urged him to verify their statements at once, not waiting until prices should go up, in order that he might determine whether or not they were justified in making any increase. They urged also that he should appoint an expert to begin an investigation of the local plants at once and announce his findings to the public.

### Appeal to Patriotism

Mr. Straus, explaining that he has been appointed by the Attorney-General through Mr. Williams to confer with this committee, appealed to the patriotism of the members and asked them to refrain from further advancing of prices during this period of reconstruction and to help in the important task of stabilizing prices.

"If I had the heads of the five big companies before me I would urge them to combine now to see that the price of meat does not go up any more at this critical time," he said. He added that an increase of 2 cents a pound was often a serious thing to the man in the street, and at this time when there were so many disorganized forces at work the need for patriotic service still existed.

"We are not yet at peace with our

## Bullock's Los Angeles

### "Shadoette"

Weave of the morning shadows—

—Tones of the afterglow—

—Texture to float across one's vision as the sunbeams drift upon the light—

—Threads of Italian silk—drawn fine and doubled for Friendship's sake—then loomed by master craftsmen—

—Such is "Shadoette"—as it is to be found in Los Angeles at Bullock's only—

—In 150 shades for Blouses, Afternoon, Evening, Street and Business Dresses—for Underwear and Motor Veils—

—A dream fabric diverse in its inspirations as it is glorious in its charm—and attractive in its price—\$1.85 yard

Order by Mail from Bullock's, Los Angeles  
Parcel Post prepaid to points in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah.

### Introducing Our New Fur Department!

This year Milady is not asking, "Shall I have furs," but instead, "Just what kind and style for shall I buy?"

Our new department of furs displays practically all the popular as well as many of the rare pelts; a wide range of models, artistically designed, and priced moderately.

Your selection of a becoming, beautiful piece, should therefore be a simple matter.

ARTHUR LITTLE  
The Broadway Department Store  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Darling's Shop

FLOWERS FOR HER  
The Shop Beautiful—208 West Sixth Street  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
Telephone 6302—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.



SOCIETY STATIONERY  
PRINTING  
PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING  
COLOR LABEL Ptg.  
Nunes Company  
501-503 S. LOS ANGELES ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

enemies," he added; "the peace treaty has not yet been signed. The fact that you are engaged in the production of this important food supply does not deprive you of the feeling of patriotism and responsibility for the good of the general public. I want you to cooperate with me as I want to cooperate with you."

Arthur Williams, food administrator, announced yesterday that Louis Marshall had handed down a decision for the fair price board restraining the Federation of Jewish Master Bakers in Greater New York from charging more than nine cents a pound for bread. The federation had already agreed to accept Mr. Marshall's decision as final.

### Packers Got Canned Goods

Post Office Prevented From Filling Orders, Attorney Charges

CHICAGO, Illinois—Huge quantities of government canned goods fell into the hands of the packers, wholesale grocers and retailers, and thereby Post Office authorities were prevented from filling orders filed by consumers, William Mulvihill, attorney for the City Bureau of Foods, Markets and Farm Products, charged at the city's investigation into the high cost of living. Approximately \$145,000 worth of food was sold through the Chicago Post Office and only part of two small orders were delivered to the Post Office, according to W. B. Carlisle, postmaster.

The canned goods "are being stored away until the public has forgotten there ever was a promise of army goods at less than one-half of the present retail prices," Mr. Mulvihill asserted. "Then they will be placed on shelves and retailed at profits that are appalling."

Three retail grocers at the hearing admitted that their stores had sold army canned goods at more than 100 per cent profit. Each asserted that clerks had acted without instructions in selling the goods.

Food in Storage in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Food placed in storage in this State last month was, according to reports to the State Department of Health, 14,142,637 pounds, a much smaller amount than for August of last year, and a slightly smaller amount than for August, 1917. The amount of butter and eggs on hand, it is announced, follows the usual seasonal variation, though butter stored is a little above normal.

It is expected that the retail store to be established here by the government for the sale of surplus army supplies will be ready about Sept. 25, and that food will be sold at the same rates as have been charged for parcel post delivery, less the postal charges.

### Frozen Meat Prices Reduced

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Material reduction in the prices at which surplus frozen meats will be sold to municipalities for resale to residents is announced by the War Department. Pork loins are cut from 27 cents to 25 cents a pound, mutton from 16 to 12 cents, pork shoulders to 22 cents and poultry to 30 cents. Jams are reduced from 24 cents to 20 cents a can in case lots.

### MINNESOTA ORE BILL VETOED

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—Gov. J. A. A. Burnquist yesterday vetoed the tonnage tax bill passed by the Legislature. It levied a tax of 5 per cent on the value of ore at the mouth of Minnesota mines.

## POSSIBILITIES OF COMMERCIAL FLYING

Inventor Forecasts Coast-to-Coast Flight in 36 Hours' Elapsed Time, and Aeroplanes That Will Carry 300 Passengers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"This is the beginning of the era of utilization of aircraft for economic purposes; formerly flying was merely for exhibition and spectacular purposes and for war, but now is the time to prove its real usefulness; and an industry really begins only when its usefulness has been demonstrated," said Alfred W. Lawson, inventor and designer of a large passenger-carrying biplane with which he purposes soon to cross the continent, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Lawson expects to make a flight to Washington today if the weather reports are satisfactory, carrying a number of United States senators with him in the same large heavier-than-air ship in which he flew to New York City from Syracuse, New York, recently, covering the distance in less than three hours. This time was made possible, he explained, because the wind was with him.

### Equipment of Biplane

The wing span of the biplane is 95 feet and its body or fuselage somewhat more than 50 feet in length. It is equipped with two 400-horsepower Liberty motors and, having a dual control, it requires two pilots. The engines are capable of 115 miles an hour unless the wind is adverse, with a climbing limit of 15,000 feet. The aeroplane can mount to a height of 4,000 feet in 10 minutes, even with a capacity load of 12,000 pounds, its inventor said. It carries 300 gallons of gasoline, a sufficient amount to carry 26 passengers 700 miles.

The passenger cabin, or body of the ship, resembles a chair car, having stationary chairs along each side, each with its own window and an aisle between large enough to permit the passengers to walk about. By means of drop leaf tables attached to the walls they can write letters, eat luncheon and play games as comfortably as in their own rooms at home, so those who have made flights in the airship say. This is due to the fact that the plane is on an even keel all the time, and Mr. Lawson says that although flyers

encounter pretty rough weather sometimes he feels much safer than on a railroad train or in a taxicab.

### Transcontinental Travel

A transcontinental trip in 36 hours by aircraft is possible, he explained. For instance, one could leave New York after dinner in the evening, go by air "sleeper" to Omaha, Nebraska, reaching there in time for breakfast, then change into a day plane with chairs and travel to Salt Lake City, Utah, and there, after dinner transfer to a second sleeper, arriving in San Francisco, California, the following morning. This relay system would be necessary, he said, in order to change pilots and overhaul the engines, as in railroad travel. He contemplates inaugurating such a service when he has built a sufficient number of planes. He could cross the ocean in an airship of this type, he says, by carrying an extra gasoline tank, but does not contemplate doing so, as he is not interested in the spectacular, but in the useful aspect of flying.

"This is the beginning of the commercial era in flying," continued Mr. Lawson, "and I believe, that in 10 or 20 years we shall see heavier-than-air ships large enough to carry 300 persons. Of course air travel is expensive," he continued in reply to a question, "but we expect the passengers to pay us for the time we save them."

By request of the government Mr. Lawson has submitted a design for a mail car large enough to transport three tons of mail. There is a place for the mail clerk to sit while sorting the mail, and also a chute in the bottom through which he can drop the mail at the proper place without stopping. This, Mr. Lawson says, can easily be accomplished by flying low.

**TENANTS WIN RENT STRIKE**  
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Tenants won a victory recently in what was perhaps the first rent strike in this State. Occupants of 40 apartments in Mattapan suburb have for several weeks refused to pay rent increases demanded by the landlord, and have now learned that his demands will be reduced by \$2.50 a month. Rent strikes have not been uncommon in New York City, particularly in the Bronx and Brownsville sections.

## COMPACT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND PERSIA

Advisers and Military Officers Will Be Furnished at Expense of Shah's Government, Which Pledges Customs to Pay Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An examination of the full text of the treaty recently signed by the governments of Great Britain and Persia does not bear out the sweeping assertions made in some quarters that Great Britain gains undue advantage in Persia. It is known here that the Persian Government sought an agreement with the British Government, and the sovereignty of Persia seems to be fully safeguarded in the treaty, by the following article:

"The British Government reiterates categorically the undertakings which they have repeatedly given in the past to respect absolutely the independence and integrity of Persia."

In subsequent articles, Great Britain agrees to supply, at the expense of the Persian Government, expert advisers for various departments of the Persian Government, but their powers shall be defined by the Persian Government.

British officers and military equipment also will be supplied for training and outfitting a Persian force to maintain order in the country and on its frontiers.

The reforms thus indicated are to be financed with a loan of approximately \$10,000,000 to Persia. The Persian Government undertakes to pay interest on this loan at 7 per cent and to establish a sinking fund to redeem the loan in 20 years. Receipts from customs, and if these are insufficient, from telegraphs, are pledged to pay the interest and principal of the loan. A joint commission will revise the existing customs tariff.

With a view to extending trade, preventing famine and promoting the country's interests, the British Government offers to cooperate with the Persian Government in improving the railroads and other forms of transport.

Experts of the two governments will determine the projects which are

necessary, practicable, and profitable.

The British Minister at Teheran, in a letter to the Persian Prime Minister, declared the readiness of Great Britain to revise the treaties in force between the two countries to take up the claim of Persia for compensation for material damage suffered by individuals or private institutions at the hands of other belligerents, and to undertake to rectify the frontier of Persia at the points where it is agreed upon by the parties to be justifiable. With regard to the claim for damages, it is stated that Great Britain will not ask reparation for the cost of sending British troops to Persia to defend the neutrality of that country, nor will Persia ask indemnity for any damage done by British troops while engaged in that task.

## ACTION ON MARCH AND CROWDER BILLS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the request of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, the House Rules Committee will meet next week to consider its bill proposing the permanent rank of general for Peyton C. March, chief of staff. The Secretary asked for a special rule, giving the March bill privileged consideration in the House.

It was recommended for passage by the Military Committee by one vote, and sharp opposition is expected on the floor.

The Senate Military Committee yesterday ordered a favorable report on the bill by Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, authorizing the elevation of Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge advocate-general of the army, to the rank of lieutenant-general on his retirement.

## FEW APPLYING FOR INTERIM LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A stand taken by the New York state excise department, which demands that every saloon man taking out a license for the period between the ending of wartime prohibition and the application of the constitutional amendment, shall furnish additional security that he will pay the so-called volume tax, is causing many liquor dealers to withhold their applications. A contributing factor is the action of the surety companies, who recognized the uncertainty of the situation and put forth a bond at a very high premium, which had to be covered by a certified check for the average amount paid in. Instead of a rush to obtain licenses, the number of applications is much smaller than was expected.

## POLAND WILL BUY ARMY MOTOR CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More than \$20,000,000 worth of motor vehicles will be bought by the Polish Government from the surplus of the United States Army in Germany, to supplement the disabled railroad facilities of Poland. Sales of army supplies to Poland already amount to \$90,000,000, and are expected to total \$130,000,000, which will be paid for in five-year notes bearing 5 per cent interest.

## Men's Wilshire Master-Tailored Clothes



—Men adopt these suits as their own for they appeal to their sense of the practical—for style, durability and good tailoring.

### Corner Eighth and Hill Sts.

—The newly enlarged men's department has moved to new quarters on Eighth and Hill Sts.—The Boys' Store is conveniently adjacent.

—A complete store for men and boys

## Hamburger's ESTABLISHED 1851

Los Angeles, California

## YOUNG'S MARKET

### Highest Quality Eatables

Just Prices—Service Seven Stores

Los Angeles, Cal.

### THE KNABE AMPICO

Reproducing Piano

replays an artist's playing with the artist's own encore.

PUBLIC RECITALS DAILY

### Fitzgerald Music Co.

727-729 So. Hill St., Los Angeles, U. S. A.

### INNES SHOE CO.

642 So. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES

Moderation in every detail

### Feagans & Co.

Feagans & Co. specialize in the recutting and re-setting of diamonds and in the restraining of precious pearls.

### FEAGANS & CO.

Gems, Jewels, Watches, Clocks, Silver, Stationery

218 WEST FIFTH STREET

Alexandria Hotel Building

Los Angeles, Calif.

### Monthly Style Bulletin

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## J. M. BARNES WINS IN SEMI-FINALS

Defeats MacDonald in Professional Golfers Association Championship—MacLeod Is Long Island Tourney Winner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

ROSLYN, Long Island, New York—The semi-final round of the Professional Golfers Association championship tournament on the course of the Engineers Club again proved that with the possible exception of W. C. Hagen, there is no player in the United States who can excel J. M. Barnes of the Sunset Hill Club of St. Louis, Missouri, when he is playing his game. He made R. G. MacLeod, the player from Chicago, look like a second-rater, though with the exception of a few holes when the match was near its conclusion, MacLeod was playing golf that would win in any other company.

When MacLeod and Barnes took their stand on the first tee in the morning a slight breeze was the only hindrance to perfect golf. This gradually increased during the day until it reached considerable proportions, compelling the players to make allowances. After halving the first in 5, MacLeod took the second with a beautiful putt for a 3, while Barnes took 5. Barnes duplicated the feat on the fourth, however, making it all square.

On the fifth both drove off the course, which is very narrow at this point. Barnes was able to extricate himself without much difficulty; but MacLeod was pinned among trees, and, sending his ball off the course on his second shot, lost it. This gave the hole to Barnes, and placed him in the lead, which he retained until the end of the match. Barnes now began to show his skill, winning the eighth and ninth, making him 3 up at the turn.

The short tenth was halved in par, and MacLeod took the eleventh, though Barnes made a shot out of a sand trap that struck the lip of the hole. Barnes recovered his advantage on the twelfth, however, making a "birdie" 3 on a long putt. He also took the short, but difficult fourteenth, as MacLeod's first shot landed in one of the traps which surround the hole. MacLeod's fine approach won the next hole for him, but he met with misfortune on the sloping and narrow sixteenth. He drove a fine ball which landed on the fair green, but a sharp slope into the woods carried the ball out of bounds and he was compelled by the rules to drive a second ball from the tee, losing the stroke. The morning round finally went to Barnes, 4 up.

In the afternoon Barnes maintained his advantage over MacLeod, who lost two holes through careless putting. Finally on the fourteenth MacLeod again landed in the trap, and, playing loosely, his second shot went over the green into the trap on the other side. This gave the match to Barnes, 5 and 4.

Meanwhile Frederick MacLeod of Washington was disposing of the only New York player remaining, George MacLean of Great Neck. He took the lead in the morning and was 1 up at the turn, and had two holes' advantage at the end of the round. In the afternoon he was 4 up at the turn, but MacLean recovered one and reached the sixteenth dormie 3. He was able to halve the sixteenth, though MacLean just missed a putt which would have given him the hole. The summary:

PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP Semi-Final Round  
J. M. Barnes, Sunset Hill, defeated R. G. MacLeod, Indian Hill, 5 and 4.

Frederick MacLeod, Columbia, defeated George MacLean, Great Neck, 3 and 2.

## AMHERST FOOTBALL SQUAD WORKS HARD

AMHERST, Massachusetts—Coach Gottell has mapped out a hard program for the Amherst football squad which will put the men in fine form for the first game with Bowdoin College on Sept. 27. The first scrimmage was held this week and the results were very satisfactory. The men tackled well and the backs showed up well in carrying the ball. Captain Phillips and Card especially starred in broken field running. Widmayer, who was a star center for two years, and who is helping Mr. Gottell in coaching the line candidates, devoted his attention to instructing the linemen in charging. Zink at quarter is showing fine form in punting as well as displaying good generalship in handling the team. Brisk, speedy trackman and all-round athlete, has returned to college and is putting up a strong battle for one of the end positions.

In order to put the men in better condition for the Bowdoin game, a training table has been started with 18 men who have played on varsity teams. They include:

Lane-Olsen, Reuswig, Carney, Clark, Van Cummings, Denner, Hiltz, Davison, Bader, Captain Phillips, Zink, Card, McCracken, Kirby, Elliott, Stisser.

## SCRIMMAGING FOR DARTMOUTH ELEVEN

HANOVER, New Hampshire—Coach G. W. Spear is giving the Dartmouth college varsity football candidates some strenuous practice work this week in preparation for the opening of the Green's schedule next Saturday, when Dartmouth will face the Springfield Training School eleven here. The candidates have already been

put through a scrimmage of four 10-minute periods. The first eleven lined up for this work with Jordan at quarterback and he showed up quite well for so early in the season. The backs did not show up very strongly in plunging through the line, but the ends and backs did some fairly good work at forward passing.

Healy, a veteran, and Shelburne, who played tackle on his 1917 class team, are having a great battle for one of the tackle positions. The lineup of the first team has been as follows:

Left half, Robinson; right half, Eckersberg; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; and Shelburne; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Cogswell.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Threlkell; quarter, Carleton; left end, Stockwell; and Shephard; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

## GREAT CONTEST FOR POLO TITLE

Meadowbrook Club Second Team Wins the Junior Championship From Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Meadowbrook Club second team is the United States junior polo champion for the season of 1919 following its victory over the Philadelphia Country Club in the final game of the championship tournament on the grounds of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala, Thursday, by a score of 5 to 2.

Miss A. H. Fuller of Lancaster was the winner of the junior singles when she defeated Miss Margaret Ferguson of Philadelphia in the final round of the division of play, 3-6, 6-4, 8-6. This was a long, hard match with both players being over-cautious. There were a number of long rallies. The summary:

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Miss A. H. Fuller, Lancaster, defeated Miss Margaret Ferguson, Philadelphia, 3-6, 6-4, 8-6.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club—Won Lost P.C.  
Chicago ..... 87 46 .554  
Cleveland ..... 80 52 .606  
Detroit ..... 75 58 .563  
New York ..... 72 55 .553  
Louis ..... 64 68 .481  
Boston ..... 63 67 .484  
Washington ..... 53 81 .355  
Philadelphia ..... 35 98 .263

## FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 2, Boston 2  
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 2  
Cleveland 12, Washington 3  
New York 7, Detroit 0

## GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Washington  
St. Louis at Philadelphia  
Detroit at New York  
Chicago at Boston

## WHITE SOX BEAT RED SOX

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Chicago White Sox defeated the Boston Red Sox 3 to 2 Friday in a closely contested game. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0  
Boston ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 1

Batteries—Cicotte and Schalk; Hoyt and Schang. Umpires—Morality and Evans.

## PHILADELPHIA WINS, 3 TO 1

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A fine start by the Philadelphia Nationals in Friday's game with the St. Louis Cardinals enabled them to win, 3 to 1. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia ..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0  
St. Louis ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 1

Batteries—Hogg and Adams; May, Tuero, Sherrill and Clemens. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

## CLEVELAND WINS EASILY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Cleveland Americans overwhelmed the Washington Senators Friday, winning 12 to 3. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 5 0 12 1 8  
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 1 1

Batteries—Barby and O'Neill; Shaw, Harper, Fisher and Garry. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connolly.

## NEW YORK SHUTS OUT DETROIT

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Americans made a fine showing in batting Friday, defeating the Detroit Tigers 7 to 0. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 5 1  
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 2

Batteries—Neft and McCarty; Cooper and Schmidt. Umpires—Rigler and Bryon.

## GIANTS BEAT PITTSBURG

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The New York Giants came from behind Friday and defeated the Pittsburgh Nationals 4 to 2. Close pitching featured the contest. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 5 1  
Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 2 5 2

Batteries—Neft and McCarty; Cooper and Schmidt. Umpires—Rigler and Bryon.

## ATHLETICS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Philadelphia Athletics rallied in the eighth inning Friday and defeated the St. Louis Browns, 3 to 2. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 3 2 1  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 2

Batteries—Kinney and J. Walker; Wright and Collins. Umpires—Owens and Child.

## ALL-AROUND EVENT

NEW YORK, New Jersey—Eight of the best all-around athletes of the United States are scheduled to compete today on Pershing Field in the Amateur Athletic Union national all-around championship. S. H. Thompson, of Los Angeles, who is at present a student at Princeton University; Lauri Karimo, of Detroit; Patrick O'Connor, Loughlin Lyceum; Daniel Shea, metropolitan champion; J. H. Fritts, New York Athletic Club; A. S. Roberts, Boston Athletic Association; Bernard Lichtman, metropolitan and national pentathlon champion, and R. F. Rutledge, Morningside Athletic Club, are the stars who will compete.

## MRS. WIGHTMAN WINS ONCE MORE

United States Woman Tennis Champion Defeats Miss Marion Zinderstein 6-2, 6-3

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Mrs. G. W. Wightman of the Longwood Cricket Club, United States woman lawn tennis champion, added further honors to her tennis list yesterday when she won the final round match of the annual fall tournament for women, held under the auspices of the Longwood Cricket Club at its old grounds at Longwood Avenue. Mrs. Wightman won by defeating Miss Marion Zinderstein, also of the Longwood Cricket Club, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-3.

Brilliant as they were, however, they did not eclipse the Leeds backs, Bacon, Davies, Campbell, and Stockwell; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; and Shelburne; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Cogswell.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Robinson; right half, Eckersberg; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Threlkell; quarter, Carleton; left end, Stockwell; and Shephard; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shultz; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; Jordan and Stockwell; left guard, Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Burrows.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson

## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Much Attention Is Given to the International Exchange Situation—High Cost of Living Problem May Be Solved

The international exchange situation becomes daily more interesting. New low records again were established this week by both francs and marks, and there also was a sharp decline in sterling. Financial people accustomed to taking a broad view of things look upon the situation with much complacency. They contend that it is an abnormal exchange position which will serve to rectify the economic situation throughout the world. It is held that the further decline in sterling, for example, will encourage greater production in Great Britain, and stimulate that country's exports to such an extent as will eventually remedy matters. It is contended that this is really the only sound way to solve the present exchange problems. For nearly five years the world devoted its industrial energies to turning out munitions, to the neglect of nearly everything else that is needed in peace times. The result is a world shortage of commodities of nearly every description, and a tremendous demand for them.

## High Cost of Living

Should every European country, particularly those most seriously affected by the war, exert its utmost effort to produce everything it needs, and to import as little as possible, and practice the greatest economy meanwhile, it would not take long until the present high cost of living would be a thing of the past. The effect in the United States naturally would be a lessening of exports, and eventually an accumulation of products. This would serve to lower prices here, particularly if every European country would endeavor to export as much of its own products to the United States as possible. Then there would be a redistribution of the enormous accumulations of gold now held by the United States. This country now holds about one-third of the monetary gold of the entire world, a condition which makes for an uneconomic situation.

There is such a paucity of everything the world needs that even should the United States turn out everything possible that land and factory can produce it probably would take a year or more at the earliest to fill the empty shelves.

## Belgium's Recovery

For the first time since the resumption of trading in them, Belgian francs for a few days sold at a higher rate than French francs. This reversal of the relative standing of the two currencies excited considerable comment in foreign exchange circles, and was interpreted as signifying the rapid recovery Belgium is making as compared with her neighboring ally. Throughout the war dealing in Belgian exchange were completely suspended. Following the armistice business in them was started again at rates from 20 to 30 centimes under the Paris exchange rate. The margin of difference was more or less maintained until the last few weeks, when the Belgian rate finally overtook the French quotation as a result of the uninterrupted heavy decline in the latter.

From the early weeks of Germany's evacuation of Belgium, bankers have maintained that, although the country had experienced untold hardships, nevertheless, her banking and industrial organization was far from being completely disrupted, and that her rehabilitation might be looked for considerably sooner than was thought possible by many less conversant with the real situation. How firmly they were convinced of this was evidenced by their willingness to advance Belgium an acceptance credit of \$50,000,000. Unquestionably, the relative firmness of the exchange rate is also discounting the reparation which Germany has bound herself to make for the damage she caused in Belgium.

## France's Financial Problems

French public sentiment apparently reached the crystallizing point, as regards the gravely impaired value of the franc, when the ratio crossed nine to the dollar. The French Government is understood to maintain an inflexibly as the British the policy of leaving exchange to its own devices and destiny, but journalistic opinion is becoming insistent that some remedial measures be taken, including encouragement of American purchase of French securities. The French Parliament is to discuss soon a project for a financial league of nations to study the financial problems of all countries. Also it is currently reported that the French Government will send a special mission to New York to survey the exchange situation.

According to a silver authority the world is confronted with an unusual deficit of nearly 100,000,000 ounces of silver for the next few years unless production is accelerated considerably. The world's output during the last four years amounted to 627,000,000 ounces, giving an average of 156,750,000 ounces per annum. This authority estimates the total annual demand at close to 250,000,000 ounces, divided as follows: 150,000,000 ounces for coinage purposes, 50,000,000 ounces for arts and industries, and 5,000,000 ounces for absorption by India.

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK. New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.14% up 1/4c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 62d. up 1/4d.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Open High Low Close

Am Beet Sugar 86 1/2 88 1/2 88 1/2 88 1/2

Am Can 53 1/2 52 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2

Am Int Corp 128 1/2 130 1/2 128 1/2 128 1/2

Am Linseed 73 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2

Am Loco 107 1/2 108 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2

Am Smelters 75 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2

Am Sugar 129 1/2 130 1/2 129 1/2 129 1/2

Am T & Tel 99 1/2 99 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2

Am Woolen 66 1/2 67 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2

Am Zinc 157 1/2 158 1/2 155 1/2 155 1/2

A. G. & W. I. 129 1/2 132 1/2 128 1/2 128 1/2

Bald Loco 40 40 40 40

Beth Steel B 95 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2

B. R. T. 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2

Can Pacific 150 1/2 150 1/2 150 1/2 150 1/2

Cen. Leather 96 1/2 98 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2

C. M. & St. P. 42 1/2 42 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2

Chase 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2

Corn Prod. 85 1/2 87 1/2 86 1/2 86 1/2

Crucible Steel 183 1/2 184 1/2 181 1/2 181 1/2

Cuba Cane 32 1/2 34 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2

Eric 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

Gen Electric 164 1/2 165 1/2 164 1/2 164 1/2

Gep. Motors 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2

Gold 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2

General 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2

Gen. Smelting 35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2

Marine 58 1/2 59 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2

Marine 118 1/2 119 1/2 118 1/2 117 1/2

Max Motor 45 1/2 46 1/2 45 1/2 46 1/2

Max Pet. 202 1/2 211 1/2 206 1/2 206 1/2

Midvale 49 1/2 50 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2

Mo. Pacific 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2

N. Y. Central 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2

Rep. I & T. 85 1/2 85 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2

Rep. N. Y. 85 1/2 85 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2

Sinclair 57 1/2 59 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2

So. Pacific 100 1/2 100 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2

Utah Copper 81 1/2 82 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2

U. S. Realty 45 1/2 45 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2

Westinghouse 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2

Willys-Over. 32 1/2 32 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2

Total sales 776,900 shares.

\*Ex-dividend.

## LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Last

Lib. 3 1/2s 99 1/2 100 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2

Lib. 1 1/2s 85 1/2 85 1/2 85 1/2 85 1/2

Lib. 2d 4 1/2s 82 1/2 84 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2

Lib. 1st 4 1/2s 95 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2

Lib. 2d 4 1/2s 92 1/2 94 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2

Lib. 4th 4 1/2s 93 1/2 94 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2

Victory 4 1/2s 99 1/2 99 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2

Victory 3 3/4s 99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

Open High Low Last

Anglo French 5s 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2

City of Marcellin 5s 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2

City of Paris 6s 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2

King 5 1/2s 1919 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2

King 5 1/2s 1921 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2

King 5 1/2s 1927 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2

Stocks—

Bld Asked

Aetna Explos. 114 1/2 114 1/2

Alfred Packers 51 51

Boston & Mont. 75c 75c

Brit Amer Chem. 9 9

Caledonia 40 40

Commonwealth Pet. 50 50

Cosden & Co. 6 1/2 6 1/2

Curtiss 9 11

Emerson 6 1/2 7

Elk Basin 8 1/2 9 1/2

General Oil 2 2

General Asphal. 90 90

Glenrock 4 4

Goldfield Cons. 18 18

Hecla Mining 4 5

Heyden Chem. 8 8

Houston Oil 105 120

Howe Sound 8 1/2 8 1/2

Hupp Motors 10 10

Ind. Packing 27 27

Ind. Oil 10 10

Jumbo 6 6

Kerr Lake 8 1 1

Louisiana Co. 27 45

Madison Tire 65 65

Merritt 6 1/2 6 1/2

Midwest Refining 159 172

N. Y. Shipping 55 55

Otis Steel 36 37 1/2

Overland Tire 20 20

Pearl 42 42

Premier Tire 1 1

Queen Oil 7 7

Retail Candy 21 21

Salt Creek 5 1/2 5 1/2

Sapupura Ref. 7 1/2 7 1/2

Shell Transport 69 69 1/2

Silver King 12 12

Sims Petrol. 32 32 1/2

Social Cons. 57 1/2 58 1/2

Sinclair Gulf 57 1/2 58 1/2

Southwest Prod. 5 5

Standard Motors 7 7



## LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## HOUSTON, TEX.

**Sakowitz Bros**Outfitters for Men and Boys  
HOUSTON, TEXAS**LEOPOLD & PRICE**  
Kuppenheimer Clothing  
Opposite Elie Hotel  
Opposite Elie Hotel  
Houston, Texas**EVERITT-BUELOW CO.**  
WOMAN'S CLOTHIERS  
Specialized Service  
SEE OUR**Exclusive Milliner**  
NELLIE KNOBLOCK  
715 Main Street**LEVY BROS.**  
DRY GOODS CO.We believe this to be the  
Largest Exclusive Woman's Store  
in the South  
HOUSTON, TEX.**MRS. C. SHEPHERD**  
AT HOME  
Ladies' Ready to Wear  
1000 FANNIN ST. Phone Hadley 2716  
MILLINERY**THE WRIGHTS**  
CLEANERS AND DYERS OF  
HIGH CLASS MATERIALS  
The shop of service for ladies and  
menA phone call brings our car to your door  
Address 520 Clay Avenue  
Telephone Preston 3244**South End Cleaners**  
1007 McGOWAN  
Phone Hadley 455  
Cleaners and Dyers**James Furniture Co.**  
Price, Quality and Service  
Capital at Milan**HOUSTON, TEX.**  
IT IS WORTH HAVING, YOU WILL FIND  
IT AT**STOWERS**  
FURNITURE COMPANY**Ed. C. Smith Furniture Co.**  
Cash or any terms  
RUG SPECIALISTS  
1009 Texas Avenue**Buy the Best of Everything****For Everybody at**  
**W.C. Munn Co.**  
HOUSTON, TEXAS**Hammarsmiths**  
HOUSTON**SHOES & HOSIERY****J. J. Sweeney Jewelry Co.**  
Established 1870  
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Fine China,  
Watches, Novelties, Leather Goods,  
619 Main St., Cor. Prairie Ave.  
HOUSTON, TEXAS**THE WARREN CO.**  
Plumbing and Heating  
609 San Jacinto Street  
Phone: Preston 163**Keown Hardware Co.**  
Preston, bet. Main and Travis Sts.  
PHONE PRESTON 241**Dealy-Adey-Elgin Co.****Manufacturing Stationers****PRINTERS**  
BOOKBINDERS**Quality Paint****MASURY.**  
James Bute Company  
TEXAS AVE. and FANNIN STS.**The Q and S FLORISTS**  
Corner Travis and McKinney  
Across from Carnegie Library  
Phone Preston 5161**Automobile Owners Insurance  
Association****RECIPROCAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE**  
W. L. DENNIS, General Manager  
Union National Bank Bldg.**OLIVER & CO.**  
Successors to Bissell, Retzgast & Oliver  
FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE  
Bldg.**POMONA, CAL.****MODERN FRONT LACED CORSETS IMPART  
STYLÉ, POISE, BEAUTY, FREE TRIAL  
FITTING BY AN EXPERT BELT****Orange Belt Emporium****SIEVERS' MILLINERY**  
New and Up-to-the-minute Models  
138 E. 2nd St.**SHOES AND HOSIERY****THE TAYLOR SHOE STORE****1 West Street****JOHN DEERE FARM IMPLEMENTS****Shipping for Ranch, Automobile, Farming****Plant, Machine Shop and Supplies****RANCHERS CO.****A. R. ATW****HARDWARE, PLUMBING AND TOOLS****135 West Second Street****BEINE TRAMPER & STORAGE CO.****REMANUFACTURED GOODS AND PIANOS MOVED,****PACKED, WHIPPED AND STORED—Phone 888****ELIZABETH'S****THE WOMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP****102 N. Thomas St., Pomona****REDLANDS, CAL.****Bennett's Bootery****For Every Member of the Family****FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA real estate,****RENTALS, SALES, LEADS, ETC.****205 West State St., Redlands, California****THE MISSION GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET****HIGH grade groceries and meats, 528****Orange St., Redlands, Cal.****LONG BEACH, CAL.****Horace W. Green & Sons**  
Hardware Company

113-121 E. BROADWAY, PHONE 882

**Walk-Overshies**  
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BURKE'S WALK-OVER STORE

239 PINE AVENUE

**QUALITY BOOT SHOP**

133 PINE AVENUE

Long Beach Agents for the

"GROUND GRIPPER" SHOE

**THE GOLDEN POPPY**

Home-cooked Meals, daintily

served

Luncheon 12 to 1:30

217 E. OCEAN AVENUE

**GEM MARKET**

1st and Atlantic

MEATS AND GROCERIES

**THE MERCANTILE CO.**

Pins at Broadway, LONG BEACH, CAL.

The maximum of Quality; the utmost

in Service; and top Values

always.

**MISS M. I. HUNTER**

Woman's Hatter

208 W. Ocean Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.

**CUT RATE MILLINERY**

437 Pine Avenue

ALBERT E. WALLACE

**MEYER MILLINERY**

812 Pine Avenue

**S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring**

Clothes of Quality

at Reasonable Prices

8 E. "HOME" 1812.

3 Pine Avenue

**CLEANWELL DRY CLEANERS**

117 E. 7th Street

Home Phone 254

**HOLLYWOOD FIREPROOF STORAGE CO.**

1658 North Highland Ave.

HOLLYWOOD FIREPROOF STORAGE CO.

335-541 Pine Avenue

Complete House Furnishings

New Process Gas Range

s.s. 699

**THE ARK**

GUARANTEED FURNITURE

AMERICAN AVENUE AT BROADWAY

**F. B. SILVERWOOD'S**

Hart Schaffner &amp; Marx Clothes

124 Pine Avenue

**COVER-OLMSTEAD SHOE CO.**

Sell Shoe Satisfaction

219 Pine Avenue

**HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE**

Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies

117 Pine Avenue

**W. E. ALLEN**

Designer and Builder

15 Locust Ave.

HOLLYWOOD FIREPROOF STORAGE CO.

Best Wares of All Kind, Emerging

GALER'S 246 Pacific Ave.

**HERMAN C. THOMPSON**

Diamonds, Jewelry, Fine Repairing

Home 3462

11 Pine Avenue

**SANTA ANA, CAL.****CARL G. STROCK**

112 East Fourth Street

Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry

Edison Phonographs—Pianos

**J. H. PADGHAM & SON CO.**

Jewelers

**WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING**

106 East Fourth Street

**First National Bank**

of

Santa Ana

Corner of Fourth and Main Streets

**HORTON-SPURGEON FURNITURE COMPANY**

Corner Fourth and Sprague

LET US FURNISH YOUR HOME

**CHARLES SPICER & COMPANY**

DRY GOODS and

READY TO WEAR

115 East Fourth St.

**THE FARMERS & MERCHANTS SAVINGS BANK**

is, we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in

Orange County.—The Bank for Your Savings

**W. A. HUFF COMPANY**

The Home of

**HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES**

HILL &amp; CARDEN

Men's and Boys' Furnishings

**RUTHERFORD**

Preston and Sprague

412 N. Main St. Phone 1224-W

**MRS. BEN E. TURNER**

INSURANCE

115 West Fourth Street

**CHARLES G. PERRY**

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

CHARLES A. BEST

Plumbing and Gas Fitting

5502 Hollywood Blvd.

**PEERLESS CURTAIN CLEANING CO.**

Shaefer's Battery and Ignition Shop

6000 Hollywood Blvd. Holly 3868

**HOLLYWOOD HARDWARE CO.**

REFRIGERATORS—FIRELESS COOKERS

4144 Hollywood Blvd.

**HOLLYWOOD FURNITURE COMPANY**

6112 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.—57198

**CAHUNGA SERVICE STATION**

Dodge &amp; Postal

Cahuna and Sausalito Aves.

**GASOLINE—OILS—ACCESORIES**

6500 Hollywood

## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## THE POPULARITY OF THE PIANOFORTE

A former article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 25, 1919.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—To turn from Russia to France: Cortot, the French pianist, who had established a great reputation in England before the war, has lately been in England again. Four years of motor driving in the French Army have naturally not contributed to his skill in piano playing; but his performance of the "Emperor" concerto showed once more that France possesses one of the great players of the world. One of the unforgettable performances of recent years was his playing of the No. 4 piano concerto of Saint-Saëns. Cortot unites extraordinary warmth of temperament with the most remarkable clearness of technique. Without being a specialist in the niceties of tone-production of the type of Godowsky, he is a poetical player of the greatest charm, with a real gift of interpretation.

Amongst English pianists of established position is Frederick Dawson, who rarely emerges from semi-retirement nowadays. He is certainly one of the finest of native-born pianists, and his brilliancy of execution has won him fame throughout the musical world—especially in Germany, where he has toured extensively. Mr. Dawson is also an orchestral conductor of proved ability.

Woman pianists of exceptional power have never been difficult to find. Amateurs of an earlier day will recall Sophie Menter and Espion, the wife of Leschetizky. Those of today will not soon forget Carreño, who swept across our horizon like a tornado. Certainly no pianist of greater power, whether man or woman, has been heard since Rubinstein.

Fanny Davies is a leading woman pianist, and she is an embodiment of the quiet gifts that appear to the school of Clara Schumann. Thorough musicianship and delicate refinement are the marks of her style, which is rich in deep poetic qualities. No pianist has a more single aim than she to "bring out the music" rather than to impose herself upon her hearers, which is the aim of some of the "star" pianists, and no player now before the public has a sounder reputation for adherents of the classical school. Among the younger women pianists of distinction whose recitals are always appreciated are Irene Scharrer and Edna Verne. Another player of the same finished type, Lucy Pierce, recently gave two recitals devoted to the music of Schumann and the 24 studies of Chopin, respectively. Miss Pierce is a Manchester pianist and former pupil of Mr. Days, an American pupil of Liszt, who, in his turn, became famous teacher of the piano.

## English Successes

Wilhelm Backhaus and Egon Petri have not visited England for the last few years, but their reputation was firmly established here by their long residence and frequent recitals. The chief characteristic of Backhaus was charm. His technique was wonderfully clean and firm, and his reading of the more lyrical type of piano music most poetical. Backhaus won the coveted Rubinstein prize at Paris, to all comers; but his reputation was made in England, where his popularity at one time was only second to that of Paderewski. Without possessing the special charm of Backhaus, Egon Petri, the Dutchman pianist, had more power and energy of interpretation. He had many of the qualities of his master, and some amongst them of kind that make listeners undecided whether to praise or blame. But his technical powers were remarkable in the highest degree; and, if he was seen a source of perplexity, every felt the force of his personality and his almost uncanny gift of tantalizing his hearers. At four successive recitals he played 30 of the Beethoven sonatas from memory, in chronological order, including all the master ones, the "Hammerclavier," in particular, being a tour de force of execution.

The two Australian players, Percy Mander and William Murdoch, have been domiciled in England more or for several years, and have proved, like Melba in another field, the solid musical capabilities of the apes. They are certainly both of pianists of high rank, and, if position has of late claimed the part of Mr. Grainger's energies, has only had the effect of making regret the loss and of leaving the open to Mr. Murdoch, whose playing of the Delius concerto won him the fullest praise of the composer.

Another pianist who has devoted himself in a missionary spirit to the popularization of the new music of instrument is Mr. R. J. Forbes, also known as the conductor of the Opera Company. Mr. Forbes has the works of Vincent d'Indy, Debussy, and Delius as only an amateur can, and his devotion to modern school of musical art is truly creditable to his disinterestedness—whatever may be thought of his musicality.

Phil of Leschetizky

Edward Isaacs was a pupil of Olga Neruda, the sister of Lady Isaacs, and was herself a pupil of Schumann. During the last few years Mr. Isaacs has given a series of 20 piano recitals in Boston, his aim being to cover a wide range of music and to show how it should be performed. His recitals have proved both attractive to the public and of great musical value. On two occasions Isaacs has allowed his audiences select his programs—no mean test of an executant's ability—and by such

means has secured for himself an unchallengeable position as a pianist of fine technique and genuine interpretative powers.

Mr. Frank Merrick is another English pianist who has come to the front in recent years. He studied for seven years in Vienna under Leschetizky, who taught him for nothing in consideration of his brilliant promise. Mr. Merrick has often played recitals of piano music, and purposefully withheld the names of the composers of his different numbers from the program. One can only conjecture that his motive is to confound the critics and, where possible, to convict them of ignorance. Like many serious students, he is fond of rummaging among the old composers for unfamiliar and neglected works, as well as of introducing the later compositions of Reger and Strauss. To a style of great refinement and distinction in him is added a temperament of considerable aloofness and austerity. Quite recently he gave a recital which included only the four names of Beethoven, Brahms, Reger, and Debussy. Of the latter's "Images," he gave a most poetical and charming delineation. There is no doubt that Mr. Merrick is a musician of individual power and character, and also a performer of fine technical accomplishment. In Mr. John Wills he has produced an English pupil in every way worthy of his teacher and one who may be expected to take rank with another distinguished piano student of the Manchester College of Music now in America. Mr. Horace Alwynne.

The immense popularity of the piano as an instrument is in great measure due to the fact that it is self-contained in a way that does not apply to other instruments. Violinists or cellists need an accompaniment because they cannot provide their own harmonies to any considerable extent. The same applies to singers in an even greater degree; but with the piano it is not necessary to make any arrangements, or to suit the convenience of others. Hence the great number of amateurs of that instrument and the resulting popularity of the pianoforte recital.

Unquestionably the standard of piano playing has advanced enormously in recent years. This cannot be said of singing. It is very largely due to the influence of Liszt and his school of disciples. Tausig and Clara Schumann were both great teachers, as is Leschetizky at the present time; but Liszt attracted to himself from all countries the most gifted of young pianists, and by their help founded a great school of performers. One only needs to recall the names of a few of his most famous pupils—D'Albert, Rosenthal, Silioti, Reisenauer, Lamond, Bulow, Tausig, Sophie Menter, Josephy, Pruckner, and Friedheim—to place his supremacy beyond all possibility of rivalry. Liszt was the first pianist who ever gave a pure pianoforte recital, that is, a whole evening's program in which he was the sole performer. He was then a pioneer, and the father of one of the most popular of all forms of public concerts. Before his day there had been fine piano players of a more sedate and classical order who aimed at finish and self restraint; but with the coming of the romantic school a new order of pianists was evolved, of whom Chopin and Liszt were the prophets. Piano playing received a tremendous impulse—the waves of which are still unspent—in the direction of technical brilliancy and poetic ardor. In absolute power over all resources of the instrument Liszt was without a peer, though in the delicately romantic view Chopin came near him; but he excelled in every kind of music, and played all styles with equal mastery. It is not surprising that his genius and his gift for teaching have proved a lasting inspiration and a torch that has been handed on to a new generation of budding virtuosos by his own immediate pupils.

## PAST AND FUTURE OF THE OPERA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Metropolitan Opera Company is one of those exceptional corporations which keep their balance sheets concealed from outside eyes. They do not tell the world what are their annual profits. And, by suggestion, they encourage the idea that they are annual losers. It has for years past been the wish of its directorate to leave the dear, old, simple public under the impression that the Metropolitan means art for art alone. At times, indeed, it has been more than hinted that to keep up the lofty standards of "grand" opera means a yearly deficit.

It is impossible, of course, for the mere layman to destroy the notion that the big millionaires who back the Metropolitan are inveterate altruists. Nor did the point involved concern the public till, some days ago, we learned that, for the future, seats in most portions of the Metropolitan would cost much more than in the past had been demanded except now and then, in the days when Maurice Grau presented "Faust" and other works with all-star casts. From now on, non-subscribers will pay \$4 for a seat in the balcony (or third tier) of the great New York opera house, and \$7 instead of \$6 for even a back seat in the orchestra.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza has long favored an increase in prices. Next season he will have his plan approved. Now, if the backers of the Metropolitan are willing to renounce their claim to altruism, and to appear before the world as vulgar business men who have invested capital in a purely commercial enterprise, the public has no right to raise objections. If they insist on \$10 for the privilege of hearing Caruso and his less costly satellites, the chances are that they could get their price. To most who can afford to pay \$6, it matters little whether they pay vastly more. But the real lovers of the art of lyric drama do not patronize the orchestra. They are the music lovers who frequent the cheaper seats—the habitues of the balcony, the family circle, and the amphitheater, with the standees downstairs, who brave discomfort and fatigue to hear great singers and great works on moderate terms.

These victims of the high cost of living may resent the new scale of prices at the "Met." But all their protests and their outcries will be vain. Some may in future have to do without "grand" opera. Unless some rival house provides the needed remedy.

## Sensationalism Not in Demand

We may assume that the decision of the Metropolitan was indirectly or directly largely due to the regrettable elimination from the operatic field of Mr. Oscar Hammerstein. Had he been able to perfect his cherished plans, next season would perhaps have seen a new and radical departure from the old state of things. It was undoubtedly the dream of Mr. Hammerstein to make opera over, by making it accessible to the masses and converting it from an expensive fad into a permanent, popular institution. And even now, when he has vanished from the scene, there may be some one, with the blessed gift of foresight, who will realize his dream.

There surely must be room for two great opera houses in the American metropolis. Since Maurice Grau and Henry Abbey staggered Broadway by raising the price of orchestra stalls from \$3 to \$5, the population of New York has more than doubled. Thousands upon thousands who delight in lyric drama have grown very rich; while tens of thousands would support that form of art, if the best seats cost, say, \$3.

Or these vast majority demand good opera, but would be satisfied without sensational singers. What they desire is an extensive repertoire, good singers, a picked orchestra, and a fine chorus. One other thing they might all hope to get: the chance of understanding clearly what is sung to them. And this implies the use of their own language in the opera house.

Not many months have passed since, in an off-hand talk, Mr. Hammerstein assured the writer that, in his opinion, most of the spoilt and pampered artists who were idolized by the frequenters of American opera houses had outlived themselves.

"They are worn out," said Mr. Hammerstein. "We need others. If I open the Manhattan, as I hope to do, I shall find new singers."

It would be easy to name 20 stars offhand who are not likely to be heard at the Metropolitan. There are artists of high rank in Europe and in South America who would give Caruso, Amato, Geraldine Farrar, de Luca, and the rest of them a pretty fight.

Moreover, without having to cross oceans, an able manager, with a good ear and some experience—Mr. Savage, Mr. Hinshaw, Mr. Bispham, and Mr. Fred Whitney are the number—could soon form an excellent company composed entirely of Americans. Their names might not, at first, make an appeal. But can one doubt that there are hundreds of Americans, with well-trained voices, who could content us, not alone in works like "Tosca" and "La Bohème," but even in music drama which are still unspent—in the direction of technical brilliancy and poetic ardor.

All that is lacking in these aspirants to operatic fame is dramatic training, the habit of the stage, and maybe (as Mr. Maurel believes) the temperamental quality. These things would soon, we may be sure, reveal themselves if, at the outset, the supporters of "grand" opera in the United States would only help on the great cause of national music by a little charity, a little patience, a little sympathy.

With the exception of a national conservatory, nothing seems more needed at this juncture than a national opera house. We need it at this moment more than ever, to allow opera goers who put opera higher than the most famous singers to enjoy the works of Verdi, Wagner, Mozart, Gounod, Puccini, Charpentier, Gluck, and other masters, without heavy sacrifices. Opera at \$7 may become profitable to one management. But it will never be popular.

Something more ambitious than the light operas presented at the Park Theater in New York, by Mr. Hinshaw, and the more pretentious kind of lyric drama provided at the Metropolitan by Mr. Gatti-Casazza is almost a necessity. Mr. Campanini will not meet the want with the scheme which he foreshadowed at the Lexington. Nor will the German season audaciously announced by Mr. Blumenthal—even if it is not prohibited in deference to the existing state of popular opinion. The chief aim of American music in the form of lyric drama should be the establishment of a national opera house, in which English and only English should be sung by American singers, under the auspices of American opera goers and under the direction of an American manager.

Then, as to conductors. No one questions—no one who is fair could question the ability of Mr. Weingartner or Mr. Bodanzky to direct the interpretation of opera in foreign tongues. It would, however, surely be more gratifying if their opportunities were reserved for competent Americans.

Think of the benefit that would result to American composers and American librettists, if—just as a beginning—the language of Milton, Shakespeare, Longfellow, Kipling, and Walt Whitman were substituted in at least one great opera house in the United States for foreign idioms which some still prefer.

And lastly, let us try not to forget that the enjoyment of "grand" opera might be doubled if, by use of English words, it were made plain.

## A SPECIALIST IN PART SONG

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—If there is one man more famous in his particular branch of music than any other, it is Dr. Coward, the Yorkshire chorus master and the originator of the Sheffield festival. When he invited the representative of The Christian Science Monitor to call upon him, he was not to be found at one of his accustomed haunts, where choirs are used to congregate, but in the green room of a palace of varieties.

"You will be surprised to see me here," said the famous chorus master.

"but I am engaged upon a missionary enterprise—touring the great towns of the north of England, including Glasgow, with a choir of 50 picked voices

in order to show the people that part singing is the most admirable, refining, useful, and, also, in the best sense, democratic and social, form of entertainment that they can possibly take part in. We are, therefore, appearing at the popular music halls in the northern cities. It was an experiment to bring a highly trained choir to sing nightly before an audience used to tumblers; we had to steel ourselves to the ordeal, but I am rejoiced to say that it has been fully justified, and we have been received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. People do appreciate good stuff."

In answer to the question, "What sort of stuff?" Dr. Coward replied, "Oh, we give them a half dozen numbers out of a selection of madrigals, glees, part songs and choruses, which includes such fine things as Benedict's 'Hunting Song,' Barnaby's 'Sweet and Low,' Edgar's dance from the Bavarian Highlands, and Sullivan's 'The Long Day Closes'; and they always ask for more."

"What, in your judgment, is the ideal balance for a choir of 50 voices?" asked his interrogator. "Fifteen sopranos, twelve contraltos, ten tenors, and a dozen basses," replied Dr. Coward.

Questioned about his normal work when not engaged upon missionary tour, Dr. Coward said, "I have now, in my big choirs, 1600 choristers under me every week. Do not imagine that I confine my energies to the Sheffield chorus. This is how my week is spent, season after season: Monday, with the Leeds choir; Tuesday, the Derby; Wednesday, the Hull; Thursday, the Sheffield; Friday, the Newcastle-on-Tyne. There is nothing more delightful than the human voice when properly chanted and trained. It is work I glory in."

## Value as a Conductor

In this special work Dr. Coward has displayed a combination of gifts that are probably unique. True, he has splendid material to work upon, for the Yorkshire choruses are richer and fuller in vocal tone than those of any other part of England; but their success in the musical world has been pre-eminently due to their conductor, who has a genius for the training of choirs. With enthusiasm he unites originality in his methods, and in addition to a remarkable personality he brings to bear the rare quality of poetic insight. He has now been conducting concerts for more than 50 years, has all the vigor and energy of youth, and is quite prepared at any time again to take his choir round the world.

When brought to comment on his early life, he said: "I was born in Liverpool, but my parents were Yorkshire people, and ultimately we returned to Sheffield and I was apprenticed at the age of nine to the cutlery business—the staple trade of Sheffield then as now. I never enjoyed six months' consecutive schooling. If it had not been for my fondness for music, I should have been a cutler now. Fortunately I was able to join a tonic sol-fa singing class, and very soon conducted a choral society of my own.

"After serving at the bench for 14 years and winning some prizes for skill in craftsmanship, I decided to give up cutlery and follow my bent for a scholastic career. Music, at that time, did not seem to offer scope for a career; so I became pupil teacher in a municipal school. By unceasing study, I qualified for the post of assistant master and eventually became headmaster. The way having opened, I decided to exchange the scholastic profession for that of music. I read hard for my bachelor's degree, and in 1889 took the degree of Bachelor of Music at Oxford University, followed by that of Doctor of Music a few years later."

During all these years Dr. Coward had been steadily working for the advancement of his Sheffield chorus. He was determined that Sheffield should rank musically with the other great towns of the north. Leeds and Liverpool had their great festivals; Bradford had its orchestral concerts; why should Sheffield not organize a festival of its own, and produce all the great choral works? He knew his chorus was equal to the greatest demands that could be made upon it, and that he had complete faith in himself.

## Conservativeness to Combat

But England is very conservative, and musicians are somewhat suspicious of a man who changes over from the ranks of the amateur to those of the professional. However, a local committee was got together, and in 1895 the Sheffield festival was inaugurated in a modest way by the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by Dr. Coward himself. Since then the festival has established itself as one of the best and most successful of them all.

Such choral singing, it is agreed, can be heard nowhere else either for volume of tone or style. The credit of this magnificent achievement is mainly due to the exceptional choir-training skill of Dr. Coward. All the

great choral works of Bach, Handel, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Dvorak, Elgar, Strauss, and Coleridge-Taylor have been performed at the succeeding festivals, which have always been prepared by the same chorus master, even if famous conductors like Richter, Elgar, and Weingartner have been engaged to give éclat to the festivals.

"Gareth and Lynette," of Dr. Coward's own composition, was performed, and though he will not be remembered chiefly as a composer, he has written many part songs of a highly acceptable character.

Many have often been curious as to how Dr. Coward managed to take his great chorus party of 225 singers round the world and visit the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in succession. In regard to this phase of his activity, Dr. Coward said:

"My people were all keen to go. They love singing, and they looked upon it as a pleasant way of getting a holiday and of seeing the world. Of course, they all went as amateurs, but their expenses were guaranteed. It was a big risk to take. When I tell you that we were away for six months and that the bare expenses of the party averaged £4300 a week, you will understand the magnitude of the undertaking; but we won through. Everywhere we were received with the greatest enthusiasm; our music was thoroughly appreciated; and we had the most delightful adventures.

"In several towns there was no hall big enough for our concerts, and tramway sheds were cleared c: their cars so that we might give our performance. This was the kind of thing that happened in Australia and New Zealand. The one difficulty that perplexed us most was the difficulty of getting a bite of supper after our performance. In our hotel contracts nothing was said about supper, and the institution of supper did not appear to be known in some countries that we visited.

## Part Singing in Broader Aspect

"What, in your judgment, is the ideal balance for a choir of 50 voices?" asked his interrogator. "Fifteen sopranos, twelve contraltos, ten tenors, and a dozen basses," replied Dr. Coward.

Questioned about his normal work when not engaged upon missionary tour, Dr. Coward said, "I have now, in my big choirs, 1600 choristers under me every week. Do not imagine that I confine my energies to the Sheffield chorus. This is how my week is spent, season after season: Monday, with the Leeds choir; Tuesday, the Derby; Wednesday, the Hull; Thursday, the Sheffield; Friday, the Newcastle-on-Tyne. There is nothing more delightful than the human voice when properly chanted and trained. It is work I glory in."

## Value as a Conductor

In this special work Dr. Coward has displayed a combination of gifts that are probably unique. True, he has splendid material to work upon, for the Yorkshire choruses are richer and fuller in vocal tone than those of any other part of England; but their success in the musical world has been pre-eminently due to their conductor, who has a genius for the training of choirs. With enthusiasm he unites originality in his methods, and in addition to a remarkable personality he brings to bear the rare quality of poetic insight. He has now been conducting concerts for more than 50 years, has all the vigor and energy of youth, and is quite prepared at any time again to take his choir round the world.

When brought to comment on his early life, he said: "I was born in Liverpool, but my parents were Yorkshire people, and ultimately we returned to Sheffield and I was apprenticed at the age of nine to the cutlery business—the staple trade of Sheffield then as now. I never enjoyed six months' consecutive schooling. If it had not been for my fondness for music, I should have been a cutler now. Fortunately I was able to join a tonic sol-fa singing class, and very soon conducted a choral society

## THE HOME FORUM

## Máragá

Máragá, where we halted some days, in a beautiful town, famous in Eastern History as the place where Hoolakoo, the Grandson of Chengbiz, relaxed from his warlike toils, and assembled round him men of the first genius of the age. . . . Amongst these was Nasreddin-Deen, who in the thirteenth century formed his celebrated astronomical tables.

We approached our encampment by a range of low hills, the top of which had been leveled to aid Nasreddin-Deen and other astronomers in making their observations. We traced distinctly the foundations of the observatory, which had been constructed for the favorite philosopher of the Tartar Prince. In this observatory there was, according to one of the best Mahomedan works, a species of apparatus to represent the celestial sphere, with the signs of the Zodiac, the conjunctions, transits and revolutions of the heavenly bodies. Through a perforation in the Dome the rays of the sun were admitted, so as to strike upon certain lines in the pavement, in a way to indicate in degrees and minutes the altitude and declination of that luminary during every season, and to mark the time and hour of the day throughout the year. It was further supplied with a map of the terrestrial globe, in all its climates or zones, exhibiting the several regions of the habitable world, as well as a general outline of the ocean with the numerous islands contained in its bosom; and according to the Mahomedan author, all these were so perspicuously arranged and delineated, as at once to remove, by the clearest demonstration, every doubt from the mind of the student!

No less than five of my friends, who had been long absent on their travels, joined us at Máragá. Four of them I could hardly recognize, being dressed in Persian clothes, and having large whiskers and long beards. They told us wondrous tales of Seestan, Baluchistan, Hamadan, and other countries in which they had been. We were now a party of fourteen, but we did not remain long together; some were detached to drill Persian soldiers, while others were sent to survey and report on the soil and population of different districts of this once famous kingdom.

The Elche had returned from his first mission by the route of Hamadan; he now determined to go to Bagdad by that of Kurdistan, the ancient Carduchia, a province to which the sword and the pen of Xenophon have given celebrity. I was delighted at the prospect of visiting this country, which I found, by a Persian History belonging to the Elche, had a particular claim to the attention of the Christian world. It was the birthplace of the famous Saladin, whose sword arrested the progress of the conquerors of Palestine.—From "Sketches of Persia," by Malcolm, who traveled there as plenipotentiary between 1801 and 1810.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise creditable to any paper and also the news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One Year... \$9.00 Six Months... \$4.50

Three Months... \$2.50 One Month... 75¢

Single copies 3 cents.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now sold, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charge given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Amherley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

SOUTHERN: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 532 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST: 100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.

CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.

AUSTRALASIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.

Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.

Kansas City, 2111 Commerce Trust Bldg.

San Francisco, 1100 First National Bank Bldg.

Los Angeles, 107 North Spring St.

Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.

London, Amherley House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Soe publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, and CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LE MÉTAL DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

## Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR centuries the world has been discussing, with unfading interest, the question, What is Life? Properly considered, indeed, it is doubtful if it is ever considering anything else. All its fears concentrate upon this problem which is so vital to it, as may be seen in its efforts to obtain money: for, from the limited view-point of this world, the possession of money spells life. And yet Life, metaphysically and not biologically considered, is something far beyond the sensations or experiences of the human mind. Life, in the very necessity of things, is Principle, is God; and so spiritual life, as an attribute of Principle, is the indestructible existence of an idea in divine Mind.

This being so, the battle of life is not the struggle of the individual to emerge triumphantly from those about him, but the struggle in his own consciousness to learn more of Principle. Humanity will always be fighting its neighbors instead of itself, that is to say, humanity as expressed in the individual. This is natural, probably inevitable, in the case of the materialist; but it should be unnatural in what is termed orthodox Christianity, and impossible in Christian Science, for has not Mrs. Eddy, on page 8 of "Miscellaneous Writings," explained that a man's worst enemy is always his own limited perception of Principle? "Simply," she writes there, "count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect. Whatever purifies, sanctifies, and consecrates human life, is not an enemy, however much we suffer in the process." It is this purifying, sanctifying, and consecrating of human life, that opens the eyes of the individual as to what life truly is, and, in the proportion of the success of the effort, the student of Christian Science reaches a clearer, and therefore more demonstrable, perception of what Mrs. Eddy means in another passage, this time on page 376 of Science and Health: "The pallid invalid, whom you declare to be wasting away with consumption of the blood, should be told that blood never gave life and can never take it away—that Life is Spirit, and that there is more life and immortality in one good motive and act than in all the blood, which ever flowed through mortal veins and simulated a corporeal sense of life."

It is quite obvious, then, that if a man sets out to hate or to do an injury to a neighbor, he is merely signing his own death warrant, and this no matter whether he remains physically alive for another half century; even if, later on, he should gain a truer sense of Principle, and repeat of his earlier baseness, he will still have to face what, on page 240 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy terms the unwinding of his own snarls, or, to quote the passage fully and more exactly: "The divine method of paying sin's wages involves unwinding one's snarls, and learning from experience how to divide between sense and Soul." It is the firmness with which this division is made that constitutes a man's hold upon Principle, and so on Life; and it was, surely, this, amongst other things, which Paul had in view when he wrote to the Thessalonians, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good. Abstain from all appearance of evil."

It is quite obvious, then, that if a man sets out to hate or to do an injury to a neighbor, he is merely signing his own death warrant, and this no matter whether he remains physically alive for another half century; even if, later on, he should gain a truer sense of Principle, and repeat of his earlier baseness, he will still have to face what, on page 240 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy terms the unwinding of his own snarls, or, to quote the passage fully and more exactly: "The divine method of paying sin's wages involves unwinding one's snarls, and learning from experience how to divide between sense and Soul." It is the firmness with which this division is made that constitutes a man's hold upon Principle, and so on Life; and it was, surely, this, amongst other things, which Paul had in view when he wrote to the Thessalonians, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good. Abstain from all appearance of evil."

Spiritual life is so clearly, to those with eyes to see, a reflection of Principle, that it is plain that nothing but yielding to the suggestions of evil could ever induce a man to let go his hold upon Life, Principle, by thinking evil of his neighbor, or acting evilly toward his neighbor. The evil act, of course, always follows the evil thought, and is really one with it. Take it and examine it, as the wise man will, and its repetition will become more remote. The human mind may persuade its victim of much, but it will never persuade him that he is not answerable for his own thoughts and deeds. If these thoughts are evil, evil will come of them, and it is evil thinking which leads a man to believe that there is any Mind but the one Mind, God, and any idea but the one infinite idea summed up in all creation. When, consequently, the temptation comes to a man to believe evil of his neighbor, it is well for him to remember, and this honestly and not dishonestly, for one is as possible humanly as the other is imperatively spiritual, that he has no neighbor who is not made in the image and likeness of God, Principle.

Just as surely as a man departs from this recognition of Principle, he departs from Principle, from Life, for Life is synonymous with Principle, and life as an attribute of Principle is confined to a recognition of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

on his knowledge of anatomy, so the

power of the Christian healer lies in

his understanding of Principle.

Thus, as the surgeon's power is built

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Power of an Idea

The reader of the daily papers may be forgiven, if he has not learned to think scientifically, for imagining that civilization is falling about his ears. It matters not one atom to what continent or to what country he turns, the story is still the same. The soviet animus pits itself against the inclinations of autocracy, whilst the Socialist himself cannot lie down with the Socialist, but, shaking the dust of Socialism off his feet, proclaims himself a Communist at least. Labor, whether manual or artistic, has succumbed to the fever of the strike, which is now that of actors in New York, of sailors in Australia, or of policemen in Liverpool. To be successful in business is almost to be suspected of profiteering; to suggest the possibility of reform is to challenge the retort of Bolshevism. And yet, not merely in spite of all this, but by reason of all this, the clear thinker should this day be of a great heart, because here is evil unable to rest owing to the impulsion of Principle.

The first act of Armageddon came to an end the day the armistice was signed, but if any person imagines that the second act is going to be any less strenuous than person has utterly mistaken the meaning of the first act. A change of scene has taken place, and some new characters have come upon the stage, that is all. The breach at Harfleur may have given place to London stone, the drums and alarms to the broached cask, King Henry to "King" Cade, but the struggle between human passions continues all the same. Yesterday it was the ambitions of a King and his war-lords; today the demands of the common people; and there is always tomorrow and Act III. For the present, however, Act II is demanding all of the world's attention, and the world can find its comfort, and great comfort in this, that, as the seer on Patmos foresaw, the old things, the things that are unworthy, are passing away, and all things, be they what they may, are being renewed.

There is, naturally, not much comfort for the human senses in all this, and, as the days pass, there is likely to be less. But for the thinker every one of these hours is crowded with interest. The millennium is under way, and under way in the only manner it ever could be, in the unloading of human selfishness and sensuality, sometimes voluntarily and sometimes involuntarily. For centuries men have talked airily about the millennium; and in Cromwell's day, a certain sect reduced it to a very cut and dry affair. Now its demands are beginning to be a little better understood, and are becoming a trifle more pressing. For, after all, the millennium is only the realization of the dream of the great seers, poets, and philosophers, which the builders of ideal republics have striven to reduce, from time to time, to very earthly conditions. It is nearer today than when Plato first tried his hand at fashioning perfection, much nearer even than when More produced his ideal Tudor oligarchy: it is extraordinary how provincial the absolute, in human hands, is capable of becoming. They are human hands, however, which today have to grasp the spokes of the wheel of social, political, and economic progress, and therefore they had better be clean.

Valerius Maximus advised the world to have clean minds as well as clean hands. Like most of the pagan and, for that matter, Christian thinkers, he put the cart before the horse. Clean hands necessitate a clean mind, just to the extent of their cleanliness at any rate, and it is quite manifest that the Roman was not alluding to the mere cleanliness of soap and water, though that too has a mental origin. Valerius was referring to the clean-handedness of the ruler or the judge, the clean-handedness which Dryden, in his famous political satire, attributed to Achitopel. These, and such as these, are the fundamental qualities which make and unmake nations. They are the moral mercury in the rise and fall of which you may trace the chart of the fate of empires. The empire is exactly like the individual, it reaches first one point and then another in its career, where the blandishments of success, in the shape of popularity and riches, luxury and ease, are offered to it, and its choice is made, either with Cincinnatus, "awful from the plough," or with Macedonia's madman, Alexander.

Every nation from the greatest to the smallest has the choice before it today, as Babylon and Egypt, Rome and Athens, Istanbul and Spain, had it before them. In a way, the great war has enacted the part of another Alexander, Alexander the Corrector, the apostle of the sponge. The national shortcomings, of the nations actually engaged in the war at any rate, have been, to some extent at least, expunged in the sufferings of the struggle. Whether the nation's chalk is employed to write up those shortcomings, once again, in its public places, it is for the nation to decide. If its policy, in nature, is to be a selfish policy, if the village pump rather than the love of humanity is to be its ideal, then its future will be that of the pump. If, on the other hand, it elects for humanity, its path may be stony, but it will climb to the top of Pisgah, and learn to speak in the tones of principle.

The world is eager to salute a leader today, but that leader may not be a man, because men are too fallible, must be an idea. Anyone can see this who has watched carefully the effect of Bolshevism, in eastern Europe in particular. It is all very well to represent a handful of men as holding down a great nation through the power of bread and gun-cotton, but that is not exactly the case. Justice remains the god in the car by reason of the force of an idea, and no one knows this better than he does himself. "Revolution," he told Arthur Ransome, "does not depend upon propaganda. If the conditions of revolution are not there, no sort of propaganda will either sustain or impede it." But Bolshevism, though an idea is neither universal nor in principle, and so cannot last,

The idea which is to dominate men for good must be born in some perception and understanding of Principle itself.

### Farmers Stand Like a Stone Wall

AT THIS time, when efforts have been made in the northwest of the United States to impress President Wilson, and through him the Nation, with the radicalism which is supposed to have a strong hold upon the farmers and others in that section, the stand just taken by the national agricultural convention affords welcome reassurance. Very largely, as senators and representatives in Congress this week told the Washington meeting under the auspices of the National Board of Farm Organizations, the farmers are the backbone of the country. At least they are as much the backbone of the Nation as any other single element, politically as well as economically, and now probably more than ever before; for not only are they better informed concerning important questions, but they are far better organized, with headquarters in the national capital.

The continued stability of the agricultural people of the country was shown in various ways in this national convention, but most notably, perhaps, in the adoption, amid applause, of a resolution condemning the most conspicuous manifestations of revolt against government under the American system. The resolution, it should be noted, was passed without exceptions being taken, even by the delegates from North Dakota, the home of ultra-radicalism, so far as the farmers are concerned. And this notwithstanding the fact that the expression placed the right of private property side by side with those of "personal liberty and personal security" as the great rights of free men guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The convention, in the closing paragraph of its statement of policy, declared:

The farmers of America hold these rights to be priceless and stand like a stone wall against the radical minority that are advocating Bolshevism, anarchy, and ultra-Socialism, each and all of which are destructive of the right of private property and undermine the very foundation of government.

Indeed, a disinterested and presumably impartial observer was probably fully justified in a remark which he made, that the tone of the gathering was distinctly conservative. Nor is this, on the whole, surprising.

The great body of consumers in the country will be interested to know that these representatives of the tillers of the soil, from the Atlantic seaboard to California, expressed themselves as being in favor of the consumers organizing, under the law, movements for cooperative buying, in order to reduce the cost of living, bring the producer and the consumer into closer relations, and discourage profiteering. The attitude of the delegates of this large and important section of the population was, as might reasonably have been expected, one of pronounced opposition to the influence of monopolies over commodities, and of readiness to cooperate with the general public to oppose the encroachments of capitalism, on the one hand, and of the radical elements of Labor, on the other. In short, there was every indication that the farmers would remain a steady factor in the Nation.

### Sir Robert Borden's Tributes

ONE of the most welcome features about all of Sir Robert Borden's utterances is the way in which he invariably, sooner or later, carries his subject into its broadest possible issues. Few men are better able than is the Canadian Premier to bring out the local application of a great problem, and few men are more careful to do this. But it is always rather the vision of the universal aspect than the local aspect which Sir Robert strives to leave with his hearers. Again and again, as the great war swayed back and forth from allied victory to defeat and from defeat to victory, it was given to Sir Robert Borden to make some utterance, either in his own country or at the other side of the Atlantic, which was hailed in every allied country as a word of leadership, encouragement, and hope for which every one was waiting. In those days, his utterances were, for the most part, in the nature of stirring appeals to greater effort, appeals which, however much they might begin with national considerations, always ended in the realm of internationalism in its purest and highest sense. The Canadian Premier might begin with an appeal for Canada. He invariably ended with an appeal for humanity.

Today, Sir Robert, with the first part, at any rate, of a great work accomplished, is engaged, on occasions eagerly welcomed, in paying tribute where tribute is due. Some weeks ago, on the eve of prorogation, the Canadian House of Commons listened to a very noble tribute paid by the Premier to the soldiers and sailors of the Dominion, and, within the last few days, it has listened to an equally noble tribute to the Canadian people as a whole.

There was nothing perfunctory about either utterance. At this date, it is hard to imagine that anything new could be found to be said in the way of appreciation of the great work of the soldiers and sailors at the front. And yet, as Sir Robert Borden told of his journey through France and Belgium, along the terrible line which Canadians had struggled so long to hold, few amongst those who heard him could have been conscious of any repetition. For Sir Robert Borden was, surely, well interpreting the thoughts of all when he said simply, as he did, "For us the story will never grow old." No one was forgotten in this tribute. The engineers behind the lines, the men of the forestry corps, the men who, at the command of duty, remained in Canada or Great Britain "chafing under their desire to see service at the front," the Canadian sailors who dared everything for Canada and her allies on the seven seas were all remembered. And then, specially notable perhaps, came the tribute to the Canadian women at the front, for their "glorious and unselfish service."

Sir Robert Borden has always been ready to speak first of those who were at the front. Whilst the war was in progress, he pointed to their hardships and trials, uncomplainingly and valiantly borne, as a great example and inspiration for all, and, today, he is ever ready to "tell again the story" of this devotion. No one, however,

knows better than Sir Robert Borden how worthy of tribute are those who stayed at home, those who, with the men and women at the front, made up all that the world understands by the word Canada. And so in his speech in the House of Commons, the other day, Sir Robert spoke of Canada, of her resolve which had "given inspiration," of her sacrifices that had been "conspicuous," and of her efforts which had been "unabated to the end."

But there remained the broader tribute still, and Sir Robert Borden did not fail to pay it, the tribute to every one, of whatever nation, who fought in the cause of righteousness. Thus from the world's effort he passed to the world's hope. "As far back as the dawn of history," he said in conclusion, "men have been conscious of the evils of war, and from the earliest times war-worn nations have held high hopes of a future in which war should cease. Such today is the universal aspiration of mankind."

### Le Grand Colbert

A STUDENT in a Jesuit college, a cashier in a Paris bank, a clerk to a public notary, an assistant in the War Office, and at last secretary to the Minister for Military Affairs. There you have the story of the early years of le Grand Colbert, the *homme indispensable* of Mazarin, the man who carried out Richelieu's dream, and built not only the French Navy, but the French mercantile marine; the Colbert of a hundred glories, wonderful as a financier and a fiscal reformer, as an organizer of commerce and as a patron of the arts; the man, in short, who did more than any other human being to build up the myth of the Grand Age, and to exalt the fifty-four inches of humanity, whom the Pope had named Christianissimus, His Most Christian Majesty, and whom his valets strove daily, with the assistance of high red heels and a Ramillies wig, to fit for the part of le Grand Monarque.

Not that the Grand Age was a myth in itself, any more than was the Augustan Age, over the water; but the effort to tug the fourteenth Louis or the last of the Stewarts to the top of Pisgah was quite beyond the strength of a wilderness of Colberts or an army of Marlboroughs. Not, to do "Corporal John" justice, that he ever tried. He sat Mrs. Morley down comfortably to her dinner in St. James' Palace, and went and stood on Pisgah by himself. With Colbert it was different, Verailles was not St. James', and Louis, by grace of the Pope, Christianissimus, by no means so easily controlled as Mrs. Morley, in defiance of the Pope, Fidei Defensor. So, for some half a century, Colbert struggled along, a triton swimming amongst the minnows of the *Œil-de-Boeuf*; springing up from his seat at the ombre table, if the Ramillies wig was as much as seen through the grandes entrees, trembling with doubt if the red heels beat impatiently on the parquet floor. And yet, in spite of all this, in spite of his long official duel with Louvois, the mighty Minister of War, in spite, stranger still, of the vices of his own virtues, Colbert stands today, without possibility of contradiction, one of the builders of France; and it was a true instinct that caused the French Government to celebrate, on every French battleship, the tercentenary of his birth, in the present year of grace.

The man came of a line of merchants, out of Rheims, in the Champagne, claiming in turn descent from that old nobility of Scotland which had sent so many hostages to fortune into France, in the days of the Scots Archers. Be that as it may, and the name, at any rate, is out of Forfarshire, there was something of the Glasky baillie, "tell it not in Gath," as well as something of the Sicilian priest, in the great Minister. It was a lucky day for both when the young clerk in the Ministry of War offered to become the brains in Paris of the Sicilian Cardinal driven from the capital by the influence of the great House of Condé. The brains worked so well that they won the greatest measure of confidence. Mazarin was ever known to bestow on any human being, with the result that when the Cardinal passed away, the brains became the brains of the King. "Sire," the Cardinal had written to Louis from his bed, "I owe everything to you, but I believe that I have acquitted myself in part, in giving to you Colbert."

The first act of the new Minister revealed the Sicilian strain: he acquainted the King with the hiding places of Mazarin's millions. After this his rise was rapid. Within eight years he had swallowed, one after another, every great office in the State, save that of the Ministry of War; and it was this one failure which was the cause of all his future troubles, first, because his rival, Louvois, was a man of great ability himself, and next because His Most Christian Majesty cared nothing for the sea, but insisted on regarding himself as a great soldier, and in squandering untold millions on the pomp of war. It was this craze, indeed, which left France bankrupt, instead of the most economically sound country in Europe, which Colbert would have made her. Even as it was, he effected marvels. He threw Fouquet, the superintendent of the Nation's finances, and the most corrupt of administrators, out of office, and so doubled the revenues in an afternoon; he dealt the justice of a cadi under a palm tree to the fraudulent creditors of the State; and though he dared not go the length of imposing a single direct tax on the aristocracy or the Church, he found a way to reach the pockets of the nobles and the ecclesiastics through a system of indirect taxation.

All this time Colbert was taking a hand, with literally terrific energy, in a hundred other duties of the State. He built canals, he sought foreign markets, he fostered the colonies, he devised schemes, good, bad, and indifferent for the development of trade, he founded academies of art, literature, and natural science, at home and abroad. Not a famous manuscript came into the European market but the French consuls were on its track; not a great writer needed financial assistance, but a pension was at his disposal; not a potter nor a painter, not a cabinet-maker, a weaver, or a numismatist, could make a reputation, but his most perfect work was sought for the national collections. And when all this has been said, it leaves out of account the great work of the man's life, his labors for the navy and for the marine.

Unquestionably Colbert was the greatest Minister of Marine the world has ever seen. When he succeeded to

office, the dockyards were decaying, the ports choked, the personnel in a condition of chronic desertion. When he passed away every one of these things had been reversed. He found an effective fleet of some 30 vessels, he left one, still increasing, of 276. And these ships, from their figureheads to their helms, were not merely splendid specimens of the craft of the shipwright, but equally magnificent examples of the art of the carver and the decorative ability of the molder. Nor was the debt of the merchant marine to the Minister much less; and if the methods he adopted would be regarded as oppressive today, it must be remembered that they were those of his age.

It was, indeed, a savage age, and Colbert, unlike his great contemporary Vauban, had not risen above it. Just as he had dealt ruthlessly with the fraudulent creditors of France, and stamped out without mercy the revolt of the nobles, so he was now found writing to the judges to sentence as many criminals as possible to the hideous fate of the oar, so that he might obtain crews for His Most Christian Majesty's galleys. To Colbert all this was natural enough. These people were the canaille, and what better use could be found for their bodies than the building up of the destinies of France? In the luxury of his chateaux, with their exquisite gardens, their libraries, and their picture galleries, "Le Nord," as Madame Sévigné called him, took no thought for the hell of the slave chained for life to his bench and his oar. That, if it please you, was the Grand Age.

### Notes and Comments

A NEW sport, which one might reasonably expect to become popular, has been discovered on the Hudson River. In order to enjoy it one needs a canoe and, which is more difficult to obtain, a paddle-wheel ferry boat. Then, if one is skillful in guiding the canoe, one may coast on the waves raised by the ferry boat and travel at the same rate of speed without dipping a paddle. The paddle-wheel, it appears, makes a series of waves moving in the same direction, and if the canoe is poised on the down slope of one of these waves it will be kept in motion, steadily coasting the down grade of water and steadily carried forward by the wave motion. During the summer the mysterious behavior of a single canoe following a ferry boat on the Hudson has often surprised and interested the passengers; and there perhaps this new kind of voyaging may stop. But it seems a temptation to other canoeists, wherever they can get opportunity to try it.

A STORY about Mr. Clemenceau and the conferences of statesmen of the allied and associated nations, published by The Manchester Guardian before Mr. Lansing returned to America, is evidently being reprinted by many papers, and with good reason. "Another piece of Mr. Clemenceau's wit is delighting the town," said the paper named. "At a meeting of the Inter-Allied Committee there was a question what time they would resume in the afternoon. Signor Tittoni did not want it too early, because he liked to have his siesta early in the afternoon. Mr. Lansing did not want it too late, for he wanted to have his drive in the Bois and then his siesta before dinner. Mr. Clemenceau then summed up. 'The meeting will be at 3,' he said. 'Signor Tittoni can sleep before it, Mr. Lansing can sleep after it, and Mr. Balfour and I can sleep during it.'

SOMEBODY has discovered that, in celebrating the many centenaries that fall due this year, it should not be forgotten that 1919 is the centenary of the detachable collar. Hannah Montague, the wife of a blacksmith in Troy, New York, says this student, made the first detachable collar in 1819. Until that year, Mr. Montague, and all other men, had worn collars undetachable. Mrs. Montague changed all that; and now, it is said, some 200,000 yards of goods are used every day for making collars by a single factory in the town where Mrs. Montague surprised her husband with the first separate one. The Rev. Ebenezer Brown, it appears, first put Mrs. Montague's product on sale, and his enterprise was the forerunner of about seven square blocks of collar and shirt factories within a mile radius. Modestly and unassumingly, Mrs. Montague established an industry.

ONE need not be a porer over genealogies, although there is evidently something enjoyable in that retrospective hobby, to be interested in the modern application of Thomas the Rhymer's rhyme, some 700 years ago, that

Tide what may betide,  
Haig shall be Haig of Bemersyde.

General Haig comes to the title, and the rhyme of Thomas, oft quoted in the southeast of Scotland, finds wider quotation. Thomas, as tradition and history report him, was neighbor to ancient Bemersyde, a landed gentleman as well as a poet. His rhyme comes down the ages and naturally enough connects itself with the new earl, who, however, is not from the Bemersyde country of his ancestors, but is rather what the Scots call a "Fifer," or native of the old "Kingdom of Fife." A sturdy race, the Haigs of Bemersyde lived for many generations in the valley of the Tweed, and Sir Walter Scott was a frequent visitor in their ancestral home.

ONE hears, of late, a good deal about the "intelligenzia," a word spreading from Russia into general use; and thanks are therefore due the editorial writer who has defined the term in a more intelligent fashion than that of the growing American tendency to translate it "highbrows." The "intelligenzia," says he, are "betwixt and betweeners"; they include "professors, artists, writers, professional men, teachers, journalists," and others who are, generally speaking, "not embarked on a money-making career." Relatively few in numbers, and widely scattered in occupation, they have in common that their work tends to deal with things of the mind, and is unlikely to provide at most more than a fair livelihood. "Highbrow," in short, is a misnomer, for the conscious conviction of mental superiority that marks the "highbrow" is not a necessary characteristic.